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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
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Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
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The Chinese paper currency is in red, white and yellow paper, with gilt lettering and gorgeous hand-drawn devices. The bills, to the ordinary financier, might pass for washing bills, but they are worth good money in the Flowery Kingdom.

According to the official year book of the Church of England, which has recently been published, the voluntary offering for church building by the people during the last five years has amounted to about $25,000,000. This does not include the sum expended for mission work.

The witnesses for the defence in a libel suit at Montreal, Canada, testified that so high did the character of the plaintiff stand it was impossible to libel him. No one would believe his traducers, and hence his business standing could not suffer. On this ground the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The experiment of telegraphing money orders appears to have been successful in England, for the British postmaster-general has intimated that money may now be transmitted by telegraph order between all head and branch offices in the United Kingdom at which telegraph business is done. The amount of any single order must not exceed $50.

The agent general for the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, is officially informed that the results of the recent census, expressed in thousands, are as follows: European, or white, 377,000; aboriginal, (blacks,) 818,000; all other colored races, 299,000; total, 1,524,000. Total census of 1875, 720,000, exclusive of the Transkei districts, the population of which in 1874 was 157,000, and which now numbers 10,000 Europeans and 476,000 natives; increase, 804,000.

The persecution of the Jews in Russia will largely increase the Hebrew population of the United States, predicts the New York Recorder. One thousand families are about to settle on a tract of 80,000 acres of land in Caldwell County, North Carolina, which has just been purchased for the colony. The settlement is to be managed on the plan of Vineland, and it is said that the exiles are all well-to-do farmers, who will bring to their new home habits of enterprising industry.

The vivid and stupendous process cess in modern iron working, with their remarkable capabilities of representation on canvas, have been availed of, it appears, in a most attractive manner by a German artist, Adolf Menzel. In a great picture, the "Cyclop's Workshop," there is represented the interior of a large iron foundry, with its giant steam hammer, its blast and puddling furnaces, and its huge cylinders, that roll out glowing masses of iron of vast weight as if they were but soft paste. One of these glowing masses forms the center around which the interest of Menzel's picture moves. It has passed through the first rollers and is being taken up with great tongs by the foremost workmen in order to be passed on to the second, a proceeding that involves a prodigious exertion of strength. Other workmen are employed in different processes—some directing the machinery, one in the foreground wheeling away a newly forged cylinder on a barrow, others are undergoing a very necessary process of purification and shirt changing, while others again are seen in a group in the background, already beginning their midday meal; and in the background of all is dimly visible the iron and steam monster that supplies the motive force for all this wonderful work.

The small town of Mount Ebal, in Indiana, has been suffering from a remarkable epidemic. Three strange women, credited with hypnotic powers, are said to have placed the whole community under control. For several weeks the village church was the scene of wild, dervish-like dances, from which the victims passed into deep trances of many hours' duration. An authentic account describes these trances as resembling death, with the motion of the heart so faint as to be almost imperceptible. The strangers, aged respectively sixty, twenty-five and eighteen, are the possessors of undoubted hypnotic powers. The trance phenomena, with the accompanying arrest of circulation and respiration, are all common characteristics of catalepsy. The methods of the hypnotizers included the singing of hymns and religious exhortation, and the people regarded their tricks as miracles. The spread of the craze is said to have been alarming, and distinct injury was wrought to the mind and body of susceptible subjects. This case, asserts the New York Tribune, would come under the head of the "pernicious demonstrations" punishable in countries like Belgium with heavy penalties. It would be curious if the Mount Ebal case should lead to an agitation in Indiana against promiscuous mesmerizing.

What First to Do.

It's no use to grumble and sigh,
It's no use to worry and fret,
It is useless to groan or to cry,
Or fling yourself down in a pet.
You'll never be wise or be great
If you bluster like bees when they swarm;
'Tis folly your woes to berate,
And pitch like a ship in a storm.

Don't get in a tantrum and shout
When obstacles rise in your path,
And don't—let me beg of you—pout,
By way of displaying your wrath;
Don't butt out your brains just to spite
Some fancied injustice of fate,
For time will set everything right
If you'll only have patience to wait.

The blustering wind can not chill
The lake, though he ruffles its face,
But the frost, with its presence so still,
Locks it fast in a silent embrace.
So you may win fame beyond price,
And conquer the world with its pelf,
If you will only heed this advice,
And first learn to conquer yourself.
—[Golden Days.

THE LIMITED EXPRESS.

BY CHARLOTTE ROGERS.

It was the last of January and a Saturday night. A keen north wind was blowing down Broadway, filling the air with occasional flurries of snow, and night had long since come, though it was only six o'clock.

J. Weldon Bradshaw, attorney and counselor at law, stood on the steps of the building in which he had his office, and buttoned his overcoat as he looked up and down the now deserted street.

For some thirty years he had done the same thing at the same hour every day, when he was not out of town on business—he never went away for pleasure. He was going out of town now, as soon as he had swallowed his dinner. Large and important business interests of a client called him to the northern part of the state, and it never occurred to him to delay twenty-four hours for what he considered a mere question of sentiment. Sundays were pretty much the same to him personally as any other day, except that they interrupted business.

True he had been wonderfully successful in life, but he would have told you it was entirely owing to his own efforts, and not through any intervention of Providence.

Shortly after nine o'clock that evening he walked into a passenger-car on the northward bound express in as great a state of irritation as he ever permitted himself to indulge in. He had neglected to engage a berth in the sleeper, and now found that he must make the best of a night in a chair. He settled himself with the expertness and deliberation born of age and experience. Then he took from his pocket documents bearing on the coming case and proceeded to read them.

Presently he found his mind wandering, a thing it had not done for years, and putting up the papers, he turned to look out of the window. In spite of shading the glass with his hands nothing was to be seen, but an occasional light flashed into view and out again in an instant.

He drew back and sat idly looking before him till suddenly he became conscious that there was something, after all, to be seen in the window—his own reflection. He looked at himself with growing interest; it was the first time in many years he had had such protracted opportunity for study of the subject.

He felt as if the face opposite him belonged to some familiar stranger, met every day but never known. A man well advanced in life, nearing 60, perhaps, looked back at him. Hair gray, getting a little thin now; aquiline nose: clear, shrewd-looking eyes, of no particular color, with innumerable fine wrinkles about the corners, as if from constant contraction to enable them the better to see through other men. The lips had narrowed almost to a line from long compression, and made the entire face look hard.

He had fought the world single-handed—the hard, selfish, crushing business world of a great city, and it had marked him as its own. He had wrung from it wealth, position, recognition of his ability by other men; but he had given in return youth, love, pleasure, all aspirations after better things. All those longings and hopes which prove the existence in us of some sparks of a higher nature. His very life he had given to become that most perfect mechanical production of the nineteenth century—entirely a business man.

The train slowed up at a station and a young couple got in. She was so bright and pretty and confiding, he so unceasingly attentive and protecting, the other passengers watched them with interest. The men smiled and the women sighed. They sat in front of Weedon Bradshaw, and something in the girl's face quickened his memory and sent his thoughts rushing back into the past.

He turned again to his window, but the past was with him and the face that looked back was no longer old and hard.

It was a boy's face, handsome, brave and honest, with faith in those clear eyes; and a promise of noble deeds. Other faces were there, too. A laughing, winsome pair of eyes peered at him for a moment, and then a gentle, sweet, old face smiled sadly at "her boy." He remembered her dreams for him; he realized for the first time how far he had fallen from her ideals.

Now he fully understood what she had once said to him: "Experience is sorrow. Only is life happy as we live it for others."

The face was a man's now; handsome still, but an eager look had come into the eyes, and the mouth was more firmly set. He was starting out into the world anxious for knowledge of it; determined to fight and conquer. Clearly the night he left home came back to him. She of the laughing eyes was with him, but they laughed no longer. Tears were brimming over and the little lips too tremulous for words. He held her hand and a mighty struggle went on within him. He knew what the tears meant and he longed to take her in his arms; but pride and caution whispered:

"Wait! You have the world before you."

And so he spoke no word, but left her.

He had never really meant to give her up. He intended in the near future to go back for her; but, first, he was too poor to take the time, and afterward the business world claimed him as its slave—its slave when most he felt himself its master.

So the days passed by and he never went back.

Then he heard that another had won her, and for a moment J. Weedon Bradshaw admitted to himself that he had possibly made a mistake in life after all.

In course of time he married his partner's daughter. He paid her bills, treated her with respectful consideration, and when she died regretted the unfortunate circumstance. But her face had no place on the window. The youth of the past was crying to the man of to-day for reparation and would not be silenced.

"Why did you treat me so?" he cried. "Why did you stifle my love, teaching me this terrible absolute indifference to everything good or bad? Why did you train me to think that money and what money could buy was the best in life and nothing else mattered? What have you given me in return for youth, love, and liberty?"

And Weedon Bradshaw bowed his head in silence. Dead Sea fruit.

Clearly he saw now, as in the light of noonday, the life he had missed. The life of love and higher aspiration, the abnegation of self that leads to the "larger heart, the kindlier hand."

All this he saw, and groaned in spirit.

On through the night rushed the express; but side by side with it kept the phantom train filled with the ghosts of Weedon Bradshaw's past.

The young bride had gone to sleep with her head on her husband's shoulder and the other passengers were in various stages of unconsciousness.

Suddenly a violent, shuddering jerk throughout the train—a mighty crash and heaving, and then silence more terrible.

Silence for a moment's space only, however; then cries, questions, exclamations—a wild confusion of tongues.

The engine had jumped the track on a down grade and half dragged the baggage car with it; but the passenger coaches were only badly shaken. It would have been a terrible disaster but for the quickness and nerve of the engineer—he stopped the train in its own length, but his life was the price.

The crowd grew silent as they stood about the wreck and that motionless object now stretched upon the roadside.

They peered into each other's pale faces, scarcely visible by the flickering light of a few lanterns carried in nervous hands.

Thank God! they were all safe—but one man had given up his life for them.

"He did his duty nobly," they said, and then began to think how they could continue their journey.

It was not that they were unfeeling—only "practical"; there was nothing to be done and they were in a hurry.

Only Bradshaw remained standing by the body—he felt shaken, unnerved, strangely old. Those silent lips seemed bidding him stay. A voice was speaking to him through them unheeded by other ears—"Even as I am wilt thou be."—[Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

The Human Figure.

The proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the right foot. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good on an average. Any deviation from the rule is a departure from the beauty of proportion. It is claimed that the Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins to the end of the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature; the hand, from the wrist to the middle finger, is also one-tenth of the total height. From the crown to the nape of the neck is one-twelfth of the stature.

WELLS A MILE DEEP.

A West Virginia Well the Deepest in the World.

The Government to Take Earth's Temperature.

The Government has taken an interest in an experimental well which is being drilled on Bogg's Run, near Wheeling, West Virginia, The well is now over 4000 feet deep, and it is the intention, if possible, to drill it to the depth of an even mile—5280 feet. The United States Geological Survey will contribute $5000 to the fund. It is the purpose of the Government to take the earth's temperature at these low levels and obtain other scientific data. Satisfactory tests of this character have never heretofore been made in this country, owing to the water or oil that has been encountered in the few other deep wells that have been drilled.

If the Wheeling well is driven to the depth of a mile it will be the deepest well in the world. At present the deepest well in this country is one drilled for gas in Pittsburg some years ago by George Westinghouse, Jr. It was sunk to the depth of 4680 feet, when work had to be abandoned on account of the drilling cable breaking of its own weight. The weight of the cable now in use in the Wheeling well is 7000 pounds. Powerful machinery must, of course, be employed in drilling these deep wells, and the work is slow and expensive.

In the event of any tool being lost in the hole, the job of fishing it out becomes a scientific achievement. Tools are made expressly for fishing purposes, and they are many and ingenious. In the oil-fields there are men who make a business of fishing lost tools out of wells.

Jonathan Watson of Titusville, Pa., drilled in 1867 one of the deepest wells ever drilled in the oil country; he sunk it to the depth of 3553 feet, at a cost of $25,000. Mr. Watson is a rich man and a Spiritualist, and the well was drilled under the guidance of the spirits. It was drilled for oil, but was not a successful venture. The well is located on the flats below Titusville, not far from the Drake well, the pioneer oil well of America. Oil in the Drake well was found at the depth of but 68 feet. In August, 1889, Mr. Watson completed a well in this locality which was also a "spirit well," having been drilled at that particular spot by the advice of the spirits of two late friends whom he had known in life. The well produced 150 barrels a day at the start, but it was soon exhausted, and probably did not pay for the drilling.

There are wells in Greene county, Pa., producing oil from a depth of about one-half a mile. These are the deepest oil-producing wells in the country. The cost of drilling a well to this depth approximates $18,000.

The Boston School of Technology was some time ago asked to give an opinion regarding the possible depth the drill would have to penetrate before it could get through the sandstone in a deep well being drilled at Rockville, Conn. The well was being drilled for water by a silk manufacturing firm. It had at that time reached a depth of 3440 feet. All this distance had been drilled through sandstone, with the exception of 200 feet. The Boston scientists did not venture an opinion. Prof. Emerson of Amherst College declared that the drill was the only scientist that could tell anything about it. Nothing but a practical test would determine anything certain as to where the sandstone would end.

St. Louis has a well which is 3147 feet deep. For a time it belched forth 75 gallons of water a minute. The deepest well in the world at present is one at Potsdam, Germany, which was drilled to a depth of 5270 feet.—[New York World.

Some Good Distance Riding.

General Merritt in 1879 rode with a battalion of the Fifth Cavalry to the relief of Payne, and covered 170 miles from 11 a. m., October 3d, to 5.30 p. m., October 5th—two days and six hours—accompanied by a battalion of infantry in wagons, which much retarded the march. He arrived on the scene in good order and ready for a fight. Single couriers had ridden in over the same distance from Thornburg's command during the previous two or three days in less than twenty-four hours. Captain F. S. Dodge marched his command on the same occasion 80 miles in sixteen hours. Lieutenant Wood, of the Fourth Cavalry, marched his troop 70 miles in twelve hours—6 a.m. to 6 p m.—and came in fresh; and double that distance has been made from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. next day. In 1870 four men of Company H, First Cavalry, bore dispatches from Fort Harney to Fort Warner, 140 miles, over a bad road—20 of it sand—with little and bad water, in 22 hours, 18 1-2 of which actual marching time. The horses were in such good condition at the end of the ride that after one day's rest the men started back, and made the home trip at the rate of 60 miles a day. In 1880 Lieutenant Robertson, First Cavalry, rode from Fort Lapwai to Fort Walla Walla, 102 miles, over the snow, deep in places, in 23 1-2 hours; and, starting next morning, rode back in two days. These are but a few out of scores of equal performances. The keen appreciation of pace and of the ability of the animals ridden in such feats is marked. Men who can do work like this and come in fresh must be consummate horsemen.—[Harper's Magazine.

An Attorney's Successful Ruse.

In a trial in the United States court where a young man had been indicted for passing a counterfeit $10 bill, the counsel of the latter, C. A. Baldwin, objected to General Strickland's course in endeavoring to prove by business men the fact that the bill in question was a counterfeit, but to no purpose. Finally, improving a favorable chance, Mr. Baldwin substituted a good bill for the counterfeit, which genuine money General Strickland then proved by three business men to be the rankest kind of counterfeit. Thereupon Mr. Baldwin vehemently demanded that attention be given to his objections and Judge Dundy insisted that the District-Attorney send out for a bank cashier and an expert. With great confidence General Strickland handed to the expert the bill—after establishing his business and his experience in handling money—and said:

"State to the jury whether, in your opinion, that bill is good or bad?"

"This is a good bill, sir," returned the witness.

"What!" shouted the attorney, "do you mean to say that bill is not a counterfeit?"

"Yes, sir; if you will bring it down to the Omaha National Bank we will give you the gold for it."

Then there was a scene, in the midst of which Mr. Baldwin managed to explain to the Court that he had changed bills without the knowledge of the District-Attorney, and that in view of the fact that three good business men had testified that the genuine bill was a counterfeit, he thought considerable allowance should be made for his client—an ignorant country boy—in mistaking a counterfeit for a good bill. The jury were evidently impressed with the idea, for they returned a verdict of acquittal.—[Omaha Bee.

Lion Taming.

The advent of Colonel Boone and his five liberated lions before the American public is the latest circus sensation. These lions are all set free in the circus ring and are made to do every act that dogs and horses have been trained to perform. Isaac A. Van Amburgh and Herr Driesbach were the most famous lion trainers ever seen in this country until Colonel Boone arrived. The first two named died years ago and are only remembered by those who have passed the half century milestone. A performer of more recent time was Andrew Pierce, who ranked next to Van Amburgh in lion taming. Frank Lawson was at one time the champion in this line. Colonel Thomas Davis, who was nearly cut to death in a den of lions in Chicago was also famous for his achievements in lion training. A famous lion, known to older circus men by the name of "Old Parker," and who died at Central Park several years ago, enjoyed the reputation of having killed four men.

Colonel Boone's method of taming and training lions is entirely different from the old-time customs. He never cuts their claws, burns their mouths, uses heated irons, or any of the old-fashioned methods. He educates the brutes by patience and kindness, and by so doing is enabled to take them from their cages and perform them in the circus ring or anywhere else.—

A Railroad in the Arctic Circle.

In one respect, at least, the Swedish and Norwegian railroad between Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and Lufioden on the shores of the North Sea is the most remarkable engineering achievement of the present century. It has the unique distinction of being the only railroad in the world situated wholly or partially within the Arctic Circle, it being some 1200 miles further north than any railroad in Canada. An interesting meteorological fact stated is in relation to this boreal railway, viz.: That snow falls much less frequently along the line and in far less quantities than at points on other roads 1000 to 2000 miles further south, the darkness of the long winter nights being partly compensated by the light of the aurora. The object in view in conducting this "North Pole through line" is to tap the enormous deposits of iron ore in the Gellivara Mountains, the exhaustion of the ore in the Bilboa field making it absolutely necessary that the iron-workers find a new locality if the magnetic pole itself has to be undermined to get at the precious mineral.—[St. Louis Republic.

A Remarkable Case of Smuggling.

It is the opinion of the secret service officers that, next to counterfeiters, smugglers are the most difficult criminals to deal with. One of the most remarkable cases on record was detected in Boston some years ago.

The attention of the secret service having been called to the fact that large quantities of valuable laces and jewelry found their way into this country without paying duty, one of the ablest of the Government detectives was detailed to ferret out the smugglers. He soon discovered that the contraband goods came through Boston, and repaired to the custom-house there to work up the case. For a long time he watched the European steamers closely with no result.

One fine morning, however, while on board a steamer that had just arrived from Havre, he observed a large box which was being transferred to the dock. His suspicions being aroused, he asked what it contained, and was informed that it was the corpse of an American who had died aboard and was being sent home for interment in his native cemetery. Not satisfied with this explanation he ordered the box to be opened. Inside was a handsome black walnut coffin. In it lay a dead man sure enough, the body slightly decomposed. The coffin lid was quickly closed, the box nailed up, and so the investigation ended.

A short time afterward, a similar occurrence took place. Another steamer arrived from France with another corpse aboard, addressed to other mourning friends in America. This time the detective ordered the box to be opened before leaving the ship. This was done, and another splendid casket with silver handles and mountings was disclosed. It contained a corpse.

The coffin-lid, which opened upon silver hinges a third of its length, was just being reclosed when the detective insisted, to the surprise of all, that the entire lid should be removed. He was obeyed, and, horrible to relate, the trunk and lower extremities of the body were found to have been removed, and in place of them the casket for two-thirds of its length was filled with shallow tin boxes, hermetically sealed, containing $8000 worth of choice Mechlin laces. These were seized and confiscated, while the mutilated corpse was allowed to proceed to its destination.—[New York News.

How Paper Barrels Are Made.

English manufacturers of paper barrels have brought that industry to such a degree of perfection as to rival, in quality and economy of cost, the ordinary wooden article in a great variety of uses, the materials employed in the making of these barrels being, for the most part, waste paper, cardboard, and—for the better quality—old sacks. In the use of cardboard, the material is soaked or boiled for six hours, and, after careful sorting, is put into a rag engine or beater, where it is beaten and torn to pieces by a series of knives for about an hour and a half, being afterwards mixed with water until a pulp of uniform consistency is gained; this is rolled, joined, shaped and dried, and the barrel is finally covered with hoops. Previous to the putting in of the tops and bottoms the barrels are painted with a waterproof composition made of linseed oil and rosin for ordinary purpose barrels, and with a special varnish for those in which food articles are to be placed. The standard size made is 16 1-2 inches in diameter by 28 inches long, and, whereas a barrel made of wood is found to cost 34 cents, the paper barrel is produced for about six cents less. The process provides that all waste be beaten up into pulp again.

The Spider's Body.

The body of every spider contains four little masses, pierced with a multitude of holes (imperceptible to the naked eye), each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1000 to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web, so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4000 threads united.

Deathless Devotion.

Kind Father—My dear, if you want a good husband, marry Mr. Goodheart. He really and truly loves you.

Daughter—Are you sure of that, pa?

Kind Father—Yes, indeed. I've been borrowing money of him for six months, and still he keeps coming.—[New York Weekly.

The Dogs of the Family.

Maudie—Georgie, don't you think Fido takes after me, he is so sweet.

George—Oh, yes; and the big one takes after me; after your father, I mean.—[New York Herald.

"In practicing the banjo," writes a teacher, "don't get discouraged." That's wise. You can safely leave that for the persons who have to listen to you.

The Epoch of Huge Animals.

It may be said that the epoch of huge animals has nearly passed away, though not quite, the elephant and a few other types remaining as exceptional survivors. A few thousand years ago the sabre-toothed tiger, the woolly rhinoceros, the cave bear and ancestral forms of the elephant—all of them very much larger than the species which represent them today—were still abroad. The sabre-toothed tiger was as big as the largest lion of the present, with enormous strength and an unequalled dental equipment for carnivorous purposes; the cave bear was nearly twice as big and powerful as the dreaded grizzly, and the mastodon and its successor, the mammoth, dwarfed the proboscidians of this generation. Both the mammoth and the woolly rhinoceros were provided with long coats of hair, as is shown by their remains found within a century embedded in the frozen earth on the shores of the arctic circle. To the same period belonged the giant sloth, which attained a length of eighteen feet, of far greater size and with bones more massive than the elephant's. It procured its vegetable food by uprooting large trees or breaking them short off above the ground, so as to get at the foliage. To accomplish these feats of strength the animal sat upon its huge haunches and mighty tail, grasping the trunk with its powerful arms and deliberately wrenched it away. Armadillos nine feet in length were common in those days, while, by way of contradiction, there were pigmy elephants that were not more than two and a half feet in height when full grown. The history of the world has shown that the smaller forms of animal life are better adapted for perpetuating their existence than the monsters, and so the latter have steadily given way.—[Washington Star.

Brain Throbbings of a Child Visible.

"See those blood-vessels of the brain throbbing—beating now slow and now fast," said Dr. J. T. Knox the other day as he pointed to a hole two inches square in the occipital part of the head of little Willie Gall, the seven-year-old son of Charley Gall, the well-known Lower Market butcher. "How that child ever recovered I consider a miracle," continued the doctor. "About six weeks ago the kid was running through an alley near lower Broadway, where they were tearing down a building, when he was hit with a brick. The child was carried to a drug store, where I saw him. I found a swelling back of his head, and on examination found that it was a portion of the brain protruding. I had him at once carried home and called in Dr. J. D. Davis. We gave the child anæsthetics, and took out with the forceps a half a dozen pieces of the skull. One was so firmly imbedded with its sharp point that it was like pulling a tooth to get it out. Now the skin has grown over and you can look into the little fellow's brain as through a show-window."

"Is not the child's condition most critical?"

"Certainly it is. I expected an abscess would form and meningitis follow. Now the greatest care will have to be taken to raise the little fellow. Too much heat in that spot, a blow, perhaps, or a fall, or the least excitement may prove fatal. I don't consider that one in 200 cases could have gone through what that child has."—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Strange Discovery.

On Saturday last G. Suttle, while excavating for a levee, at Skelton unearthed a mammoth foot supposed to be of the ostrich species. The leg was disconnected at the knee joint. The leg from the knee down was intact. This relic was found about eight feet below the surface of the ground. The entire length of the limb from the joint to the end of the middle toe is six feet nine inches; the length of the toes are respectively nine, seven, six and one-fourth inches each. It is thoroughly petrified and heavy as rock. Mr. Suttle has vainly searched for the balance of this wonderful creature, but as yet has been unable to find it. It is the opinion of old timers here that this mammoth bird was killed by Indians and left on the bank of Little Cottonwood creek after being stripped of its meat, where it became covered by sliding earth from the mountain side.—[Elko (Nev.) Independent.

Well-Posted Cattle.

Fair Maiden (a summer boarder)—How savagely that cow looks at me.

Farmer Hayseed—Its your red parasol, mum.

Fair Maiden—Dear me! I knew it was a little out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it.—[New York Weekly.

One of Many.

"I'm a man of weight in this community," said the pompous old fellow to the crowd in the grocery store.

"Yes; wait a year before you pay your bill," murmured the groceryman over in the corner, tying up a dollar's worth of sugar.—[Washington Star.

Silence of Love.

Of all the words that bear their part
In all the deeds of day to day,
One word is chiefly in my heart—
One little word I must not say.

The hills of truth are straight and steep;
They have a smart in every stone,
And climbing them I needs must weep
To think that love must die unknown.

Night follows day, day chases night,
And brings a lesson strange to teach,
That love is lifeless in the light,
And silence is the fullest speech.
—[Longman's Magazine.

HUMOROUS.

A lawsuit about a copyright is not a book-case.

When a man pulls down the shade and jerks it off the roller he gets a curtain lecture.

"Speaking of work," said Bloggs, "it takes a blacksmith to make a felloe-tired."

The watch is no longer an emblem of modern labor. It works twenty-four hours a day.

Whenever two people find it necessary to agree on their rights, there's going to be trouble.

It is only when he brings in his bill that the physician declares himself in favor of high heals.

For every man who knows more than he tells, there are fifty who tell more than they know.

Who was the author of the saying, "There is always room at the top?" The hotel clerk, I believe.

He—Well, it is growing late; I fear I must go. She—Oh, stay a little longer and see the sun rise.

Earth has no joy like unto that of the woman who has made eighteen calls and found everybody out.

If all the people knew what they were talking about there wouldn't be nearly so much said as there is now.

It is sometimes safer for a man to complete a round of pleasure than it is for him to make things square afterwards.

It is surprising how many good things a man reads in the course of an evening that should teach a lesson to his neighbors.

Clericus: After all, honesty is the best policy. Cynicus: And, like the others, you can't collect on it until until you are dead.

It takes a tramp a long, long time to break up a cord of wood; but it doesn't take long for a cord of wood to break up a tramp.

"That's what I call relief from an unexpected quarter," said the tramp who asked for a nickel and got a twenty-five-cent piece.

"My youth has flown," remarked the girl after witnessing the fence jumping contest between the young man and her pa's bulldog.

Wife—John, you often think of your birdie during business hours, don't you? Husband—I did today. A button came off my vest.

A married man should always make it a rule to give his wife an allowance. She always has to make a good many allowances for him, you know.

First Student—You said you had a marvelous manuscript and then show me a receipted tailor's bill. Second Student—Well, isn't that a marvel?

"The policemen are getting so they will arrest anything." "What have they done now?" "Why, one of them pulled in a fire alarm this morning."

Czar of Russia (just out of bed)—What has become of my undershirt? Valet—Please, your Majesty, the blacksmith's putting fresh rivets in it.

In Church.—Ethel—How harmonious the color of everything is. Margaret—Yes, excepting the sexton. Why doesn't he wear stained glasses?

The story that comes from St. Joseph, Mo., about a 3-months-old baby with a beard 18 inches long is not exactly a bare-faced lie, but it would be if it were shaved.

Excited lady—Why don't you interfere to stop that dog fight? Bystander—I was just a goin' to, mum; but you kin calm y'r fears now. My dog is on top at last, mum.

Hungry Higgins—Say, boss, I haven't had a bite to eat for four days. Mudge (hurrying by)—And I have had to decline seven invitations to dinner in the same period of time. Funny how things average up, isn't it.

Safety and Business on the Ocean.

So keen is the rivalry between the various lines and so much does their success depend on a reputation for safety, that self-interest, in the absence of a higher motive, is sufficient to stimulate them to leave nothing undone in the construction and manning of their vessels, which may if any way be the means of averting disaster. In furtherance of their efforts, the British and American Governments unite in giving them the most perfect system of lights, buoys, and fog signals in the world. When 20 or more miles at sea, the captain may discern the rays of the first light, and as he nears port and enters the Channel, there are nearly as many beacons as lamp-posts in a city street.—[Scribner.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

TO RIGHTLY ANSWER.

"Educate a boy, and you educate a future man and citizen; educate a girl, and you educate not only a future woman, but a family yet unborn." This may not be the exact quotation, but it, at least, exactly expresses the idea put forth recently by a well known writer, And how true it is! Is there a more pitiful spectacle on earth than that of a poor, untaught mother striving to answer intelligently the unexpected, and often puzzling questions of the growing young girls about her? How often she falls into the error of answering at hap-hazard, hit-or-miss, feeling that she must assume a knowledge when she has it not, lest her child lose faith in her,

A lady friend once told us how when she was quite small and just learning to read under home tuition, she was one day stranded upon the word "alas," and went to her mother for explanation, "Why, that is the little girl's name— that is Alice" was the reply of the hard-worked, illiterate mother, who, herself, could scarcely read. "And for two or three years," said our friend, with tears in her eyes, 'I puzzled my little brain over the story, unable to comprehend why its heroine should be "Martha" in one paragraph and "Alas" in the next."

God pity the uneducated mother! and let the mantle of pity, divine and human, fall upon the children who are born to her, for they labor under a disadvantage which is altogether incomprehensible to the favored offsprings of educated parents. Blest indeed is the child who can turn securely to mother in all mental, as wall as physical needs, and thrice blest the mother who has never to quail before the wondering qustions in her child's solemn eyes, but is ever able to rightfully answer them all.

ENFORCE THE LAW.

The CAROLINIAN has long advocated a more stringent law in regard to foreign immigration and hence favors the one enacted by the last Congress. Its provisions, if rigidly enforced, will protect our country and our people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes of foreign nations, and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our own citizens. Let the law be put in full force.

The American voters are intelligent, observant and quick to observe the facts. It is useless to try to frighten them with the cry of "McKinley prices" any more. They know a last year's bird nest when they see it, and they will not be deceived again as they were in the last campaign by sophistry and falsehood.

In Kansas thirty local paper which last year were led to forsake the Republican colors for the Alliance have already returned to their first and best love—the Republican party. They have one and all become disgusted with the unholy alliance between the so-called peoples party and the Democracy.

The Ohio Republican platform is solid timber all the way through; is as broad as the interests of the Nation; is as comprehensive as the greatest possible peace, happiness and prosperity of the people will admit; and as powerful and progres sive as the intelligence of the age.

The New York *Sun* propounds the question "Is there a personal Devil?" Mr. Dana has traveled along toward the sunset of life until he has reached a point where the question has a personal interest to him.

Which political party should be supported by men of patriotic instincts? The party which supports American institutions or the party which never becomes weary of clamoring for cheap foreign products.

The favorable crop reports from North and South, East and West ought to be a good and sufficient pointer to the Democratic party that it is useless to fight against Providence,

---

An Indiana office-seeker has committed suicide because he failed to get an appointment. It was a case of death or labor with him, and he took the Hoosier's choice.

The Protective League Convention at Asheville on the 22nd is attracting a good deal of attention. It is an important movement in the right direction.

A Western paper speaks of the "Peoples' Party as the best advertised show on earth. With less under the canvas to exhibit, too.

Western farmers are learning that there is a vast difference between political and practical farming.

The North Carolina Press Association will meet in Winston on the 12th of August.

TWO GREAT INCIDENTS.

As we sat listening to the noble and generous allusions to Abraham Lincoln by Col. Harry Skinner in his patriotic oration at the Park on the Fourth, elsewhere noticed, our mind involuntarily reverted back to two striking incidents in that great man's history—one his memorable speech at Gettysburg, which we heard and which has become an American classic, and the other his Inaugural Address, the peroration of which may well take a place with the Farewell of Washington. He seemed to be introactively looking beyond the Potomac as if addressing his Southern fellow countrymen. The tone was plaintive, there were tears in his voice and in a thousand eyes thereat as he tenderly closed. A recent writer has put it into the form of unrhythmic verse to better emphasize the grandeur and pathos of the rhetoric:

I am loath to close,
We are not enemies but friends.
We must not be enemies!
Though Passion may have strained,
It must not break affection's bond.
The mystic chords of Memory
That stretch from every battlefield
And patriot grave
To every living heart and hearthstone
All over this broad land
Shall yet swell a Union chorus
When again touched,
Assurely they will be,
By the better Angels of our Nature.

In a recent interview, Congressman Sid. B. Alexander says:

Most of the manufacturers in North Carolina are protectionists. The best protection speech I ever heard was from a prominent manufacturer and a Democrat. These men are Democrats purely from force of circumstances, It is so with this class all over the South,

---

Ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin died at Bangor, Me., on the 4th inst, aged 82 years. He was the first Republican Vice President, being elected with Lincoln in 1860.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1891.

It is seldom that Washington has a political sensation at this season of the year unless Congress happens to be in session, but a sensation of the first magnitude was sprung here this week by the announcement that Representatives Mills and Bynum had determined to withdraw as candidates for the Speakership of the House and to throw their strength as far as possible to Representative Holman, of Indiana, who had not up to this time even been considered as a candidate. And that isn't all. It is stated that Mr. Mills is to head an open revolt against Cleveland as a Presidential candidate, and that he has assurances of assistance from a number of Southern and Western democrats who favor the nomination of ex-Representative ("Horizontal Bill") Morrison, at present one of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners or some other Western man.

The cause of this action on the part of Mr. Mills is, his friends say, the base ingratitude of Cleveland, whose assistance Mr. Mills had every reason to expect in his campaign for Speaker, in letting it be understood that his first choice for Speaker was McMillin, of Tennessee, and his second Crisp, of Georgia, thus ignoring the candidacy of Mr. Mills entirely, and practically knocking the bottom out of his canvass. That was more than the hot-headed son of Texas could stand and he determined to have revenge. There are quite a number of Southern democrats of prominence who would gladly see the Speakership go to some other section than the South, because they want the South represented on the National ticket next year, and they know they cannot have both, Just when Messrs Mills and Bynum will formally withdraw from the Speakership canvass seems not yet definitely determined upon, but if the programme is to be carried out as their friends have announced it will be within the next thirty days.

The Weather bureau passed under control of the Agricultural department on Wednesday of this week and everything appears to be working smoothly. Secretary Rusk proposes to greatly enlarge the usefulness of the bureau to the agriculturists of the country, and in this he will be ably seconded by Prof. Mark W. Harrington, late of the University of Michigan, the newly appointed chief of the bureau.

Ex-Representative Simonds, of Connecticut, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents to succeed Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, of the same State, whose resignation has been in Secretary Noble's hands for some time. Mr. Simonds made a good record in the last Congress and those who know him predict that he will make an excellent Commissioner.

The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor have been here this week and a gentleman representing the committee has had several conferences with Secretary Foster relative to the men who were discharged from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and just as it was apparently about to be settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides a committee from the Federation of Labor filed a protest with Secretary Foster against the employment of the discharged men until after all other applicants for work had been provided for. This has resulted in temporarily hanging up the whole matter.

The President left here this morning for Cape May Point where his family is. He will remain away for some weeks, but it will only be a vacation in name as his private Secretary will next week take the clerical force of the White House over there and establish an executive office in close proximity to the President's cottage which will be connected by wire with all the departments in this city, and the current business will go on just the same as if the President was in Washington. This move was made necessary because workmen are waiting to get possession of the White House in order to make extensive repairs to its interior.

The Issue.

New York Tribune.

The Democrats have not the power to make the controlling issue in the next campaign. The issue is made already. Nobody can dodge it or get rid of it. Politicians do not generally make the issues for which the people really care. The millions decide what they want or do not want for themselves. And they are going to vote mainly on the Tariff question in the next campaign.

"The Billion Congress," one Democratic organ unwearledly shouts. But it will sing small when the next Congress has finished its appropriations. "The Force Bill" is a favorite topic with Southern editors. If they could only realize how close Northern Democrats are to utter disgust with their party, and to abandonment of it, because of its defence of Southern infamies for 20 years past, they would change their tune. "Unlimited coinage of silver," Western Democrats cry. But they are beginning to understand that they can count upon the loss of every Eastern State as absolutely certain, New Jersey not excepted, if they commit their party to that idea, and they do not know whether they or the Farmer's Alliance will catch the silver vote of the West.

Meanwhile the Tariff question concerns the labor and the business of every man in the country. Taken with its natural and legitimate adjunct, the reciprocity policy for expansion of trade with Central and South America is so strong that Democrats would like to dodge it if they could. Nor are they to blame. They cannot agree among themselves what sort of change in the tariff they want. A large portion of them know that the new tariff is helping the industries of the country beyond all calculation, They know that any attempt to frame a different tariff would split the Democratic party, for Mr. Randall's death did not take from the East all the Democrats who can see daylight. The organs of importers at New York tell the party that it must fight for free-trade or be beaten. Against them is the personal interest of every American worker, every American manufacturer, and all the farmers who are able to comprehend what is going on in the world. The people are going to vote about the tariff question in the next Presidential campaign, because there is no other that so directly concerns their happiness or their individual prosperity.

Why I am a Protectionist.

By David Hall Rice.

Between nations but two systems have ever existed, the free trade system and the protective tariff system.

The fruit of the free trade tariff system is, in the words of the British Royal Commission, intermittent and consequently dear production, and absence of reliable profits; in the words of General Booth, of 3,000,000 of helpless and starving British workmen, begging for work to earn the bare bread of daily existence; in the words of Cardinal Manning, "the capital that stagnates" and the "starvation wages of the (British) labor market."

The fruit of the protective tariff system is—by reserving the sure home market to the competition of American producers—continuous and consequently economical and profitable production, giving cheap prices to the ultimate consumer, fair returns on invested capital and the highest wages in the world to labor, Under it neither capital stagnates nor labor starves but both do their work together.

That is why I am a protectionist

LITERARY NOTICES.

The July issue of THE ECLECTIC begins with a timely article on "The Warfare of the Future," by Archibald Forbes. Messrs Henry James, Andrew Lang and Edmund Gosse discuss "The Science of Criticism" with much suggestiveness, and Max Muller talks about "The Enormous Antiquity of the East," Lieut-Col. Knollys has a very interesting article of travel, entitled "Some Very Noble Savages." Holman Hunt, the great painter, discuses "The Ideals of Art." Other papers are: "The Future of American Literature" by Theo. Watts; "Letters in Philistia" by Grant Allen; "A Positive Basis of Morality" by Mr. P. G. Hamerton; "Hasisadra's Adventure" by Prof. Huxley, There are two striking short stories, short articles, etc. This number begins a new volume and is a good time to subscribe.

La Gripye Again.

During the epidemic of La Grippe last season Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds proved to be the best remedy. Reports from the many who used it confirm the statement. They were not only quickly relieved but the disease left no bad after results. We ask you to give this remedy a trial and we guarantee that you will be satisfied with results, or the purchase price will be refunded It has no equal in La Grippe or any Throat, Chest or Lung Trouble. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store. Large bottles, 50c and $1.

How Nature Helps Protection

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Nature is helping the American principle of protection to bless the farmers of the Republic for close on the heels of the news of a demand for American grain in Germany comes the news of the probability of a short crop of Indian wheat. All the world wants grain, and America has lots of it to sell. The farmers are happy, and have to thank protection for a large share of their happiness.

Bookkeepers and others of sedentary habits cure constipation with Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Plymouth Beacon says: Mr. L H. Hornthal lost a fine cow the other day for which he paid $75 Mr H. Peel also lost one for which he paid $65.

Gov Tillman, of South Carolina, who was elected as an Alliance candidate, is opposed to the sub-treasury bill; and so is the Alliance Governor of Georgia.

Chills and fever of three years' standing cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.—E. Watkins, Watkins House, Uptonville, Ky.

Will Probably Succeed.

Philadelphia Press,

Republicans are generally of the opinion that the new party movement will not hurt the Republican party, while Democrats are just as well satisfied that it will not hurt the Democratic party. This leaves the new party nothing to do but to hurt itself and it will be a miracle of its kind if it doesn't have great luck in that way.

A Correct Surmise.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The German digratary who says that the United States seems determined to secure the lion's share of the trade of Central and South America, to the exclusion of Europe, has matters pretty straight The Republican party is running the United States, and this is one of the things the party is here for.

Brain-workers keep your heads clear and bowels open. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Calamity Party Mournful.

The Press.

The Democratic party, which only prospers when crops are bad and general business is not brisk, is not looking forward to the fall campains in the various States with any degree of complacency.

A Low Conception of Government.

Milwaukie Sentinel.

The farmers of Wisconsin are not ready to adopt a platform which provides that Uncle Sam shall go into the pawnbroking business, and loan money on crops.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be over-estimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium) is a miraculous blood purifier, performing more cures in six months than all the sarsaparillas and so-called blood purifiers put together,

Rheumatism is cured by P P P, Pains and aches in the back, shoulders, knees, ankles, hips and wrists are all attacked and conquered by P P P. This great medicine, by its blood-cleansing properties, builds up and strengthens the whole body.

Rheumatism—James Paxton, of Savannah, Ga, says he had rheumatism so bad that he could not move from the bed or dress without help, and that he tried many remedies, but recieved no relief until he began to use P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium), and two bottles restored him to health,

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

The number of Fertilizer companies doing business in the State this year is 81, handling over 200 brands

Take! Take! Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia, constipation and heartburn.

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A SURE CURE FOR CHILLS & FEVER DUMB AGUE AND MALARIA.
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REMOVES CORNS BUNIONS AND WARTS SPEEDILY AND WITHOUT PAIN
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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., the Great National Weekly for the Home and Fireside, will shortly begin the publication of a highly interesting series of articles on the condition, development and prospects of the great Churches in this country, by the leading men of the several Churches. The articles and their contributors are.

Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.
Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Jno P Newman.
Protestant Episcopal Church, Right Rev Leighton Coleman, S T D LL D, Bishop of Deleware.
Presbyterian Church, Rev Dr H M McCracken, Chanceller of the University of the City of New York.
Unitarian Church, Rev Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished author.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Prof. E J Wolff of the Gettysburg Seminary.
Congretional Church, Rev J N Whiton, of Trinity Church, New York City.
Baptist Church, Robert S McArthur, D D, Pastor Calvary Paptist Church, New York City.
The Jewish Synagog in America, Abram S Isaacs, editor *Jewish Messenger* and Prof of Hebrew in University of New York.

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EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to me from the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, I will sell on Monday the 7th day of Sept. 1891, at 12 o'clock M, at the Court House door in Elizabeth City. N. C, to the highest bidder for cash, all the right title and interest which D A Sawyer has in the following described real and personal property, to-wit. Lying in Newland township, Pasquotank county, N. C, adjoining the lands of J. R. Brite, Henry Hewett, Robert Morgan and the Pasquotank River, and containing about three hundred and twenty (320) acres. Said sale to satisfy executions in my hands for collection against said D. A. Sawyer in favor of John L. Hinton, said property having been heretofore levied upon by me according to law,

July 8, '91. T. P. WILCOX,
Sheriff Pasquotank Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of William L. Davis deceased, of Salem township, Pasquotank county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

PENNIE DAVIS, Adm'r.
This 27 of May, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Robinson White deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present them within one year from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

E. M. UNDERWOOD, Adm'r.
Elizabeth City, N, C., May 13, 1891.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C., I shall offer for sale on Monday, July 13th, 1891, at 9 a m, the Court House door in said county, to the highest bidder for cash, 50 acres of land belonging to the estate of Robinson White, dec'd, situated within the Great Park Estate and being an undivided third in a track of 150 acres.

E. M. UNDERWOOD, Adm'r.
June 10, '91.

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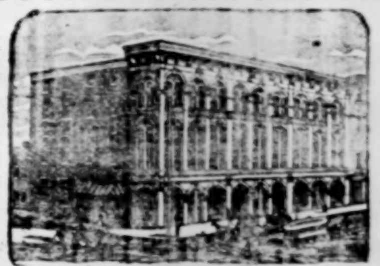

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Oars, rowlocks, paddles, masts, spars, sails, blocks, cleats, anchors, etc., etc., etc.
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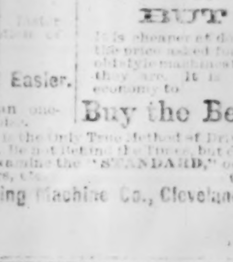

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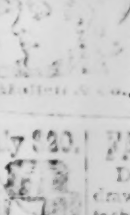

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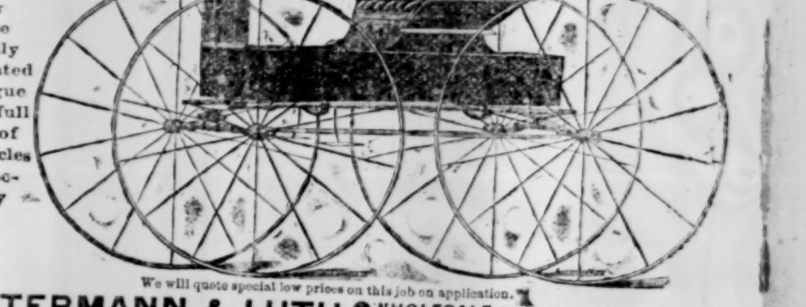

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Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Gurkin.

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CHURCHES.

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Colored Methodist—Rev. M. P, Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W, M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—W. H Weatherly, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas'r.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing. Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess. Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

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THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bufkins. Sheriff, Tho's P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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+New Albemarle House,+
Elizabeth City, N C.
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TERMS:—$2 and $2 50 Per Day.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat. The Proprietors will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for their patrons The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Electric Bells have been introduced.

WOODARD HOUSE
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This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer

Terms Reasonable.
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Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

New Furniture, New Servants and every thing First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Nag's Head Hotel.

This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the accommodation of guests on the

20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1891,

and will continue open during the season, under the management of the undersigned. The hotel and surrounding have been recently greatly improved. Arrangements have been made for bountiful supplies of filtered and juniper water for drinking. A tramway is being erected from Sound to Ocean, and there will be bathing accommodations in both Sound and Sea. A comfortable Steamer will make

Daily Trips

from and after July 1st to and from Elizabeth City, connecting twice daily with regular traing going North and South.

TERMS OF BOARD:
$2 per day; $10 per week; $35 to $50 per month, according to the number of persons occupying a room.
For special terms apply to
J. M. WHEDBEE,
Manager

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, July 8, 1891.

The crop prospects are good.

The CAROLINIAN heartily congratulates the farmers.

Arthur Pritchard, of the Forks, is luxuriating on canteloupes.

Ho for Nags Head! The steamer "Lizzie Burrus" makes daily trips.

To the Democratic bosses of the First District: Keep your eyes on Col. Harry Skinner of the county of Pitt.

Twenty pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar is but one of the satisfactory results of National Republican legislation,

We know of no section where, all things considered, the near future is more auspicious than our own—we mean Elizabeth City and surrounding country.

The first cotton bloom of the season reached us from Wm. C. Towe, of Chapanoke, on the 1st inst. He writes that he pulled it that morning from a stalk two feet high.

The CAROLINIAN repeats that it has no quarrel with any man honestly differing from it on any subject. It concedes to all the same right it has always claimed and exercised for itself. This is in answer to a recent communication.

G. S. Palmer under date of July 3rd writes: Demands from interior points have been very large, and it has resulted in a general advance in prices, except on potatoes, receipts of which have been very heavy. Fancy Rose selling $2.75 to $3.00; prime reds $2.00 to $2.50; onions $4.00 to $4.50 per barrel; cucumbers $1.00 to $1.25; string beans $1 to $1.50.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of "The Elizabeth City Crystal Ice Company" in this issue of the CAROLINIAN. It is a big institution and one that is greatly benefiting the people of this section, bringing the price of ice down to the reach of all. And, too, it is a home institution and should be encouraged by a liberal patronage.

A gentleman who had not visited Elizabeth City for a year remarked to us the other day that he knew of no town in the State making so much real, substantial progress. Of course it is growing all the while, but it impresses occasional visitors more strikingly than those residing here. New buildings in different parts of the city are continually going up,

Another annual anniversary of our natal day has passed and gone. It is another milestone passed in our country's history. And as we were "celebrating" it the thought came up, What a grand history we have been making! Especially has this been so during the past quarter of a century. They have been years witnessing stupendous events—events more vital to humanity and liberty than were ever crowded into an equal period of the world's history.

The "glorious Fourth" was duly celebrated here by an old-fashioned reading of the Declaration of Independence and a grand oration, both at the Park. The first was most impressively performed by our popular townsman J. Heywood Sawyer esq., prefacing the reading by a felicitous introduction, delivered with patriotic fervor and thrilling eloquence. He was followed by Col. Harry Skinner, of Greenville, in an oration that will not soon be forgotten It was an effort worthy the man and the occasion—iridescent in imagery, peerless in diction, exquisite in eloquence and glowing with lofty patriotism. His apostrophe to Liberty, his unequivocal endorsement of the sublime principle promulgated by Jefferson and subscribed to by his intrepid compatriots, that *all men*, irrespective of race or color, are created FREE, and his exalted tribute to Abraham Lincoln as the Providentially selected instrument in unloosing the shackles of every slave in our fair South land, evinced earnestness, a sincerity born of conviction and a resolve to convey the exact meaning intended Uttered by a leading representative Southern man, they were significant.

——Were we to indulge in any criticism 'twould mainly be on a single point. The Alliance sub-treasury being a hobby, by indirection, he prescribed it as a remedy for the great "unrest" he dwelt on as existing among the producers of the country. Viewing the matter from what seems to us a philosophical standpoint, much of the trouble is nearer home. When we see unsuccessful men condemning the world for want of appreciation—mechanics spending their substance in saloons and clamoring for socialism as a relief from the ills of society, thriftless farmers leaning upon the government instead of their plows for support, and workingmen wasting their time in organizing unions against capital, and all of them complaining that everything is wrong, the words of Cassius to his friend comes vividly to our recollection:

> The fault dear Brutus, is not in our stars'
> But in ourselves, that we are underlings.

"I can" is a magic sentence before which many difficulties disappear.

——We are imitated by competitors in everything but price. Robinson & Co.

To preserve picture frames from flies, boil three or four young onions in a pint of water, then with a soft brush go over the frame.

—The New Lee Cook Stove takes les wood, does better work, and is the largest and heaviest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

Save all your old broken tacks to clean bottles with. They are better than shot as they are rougher and scratch the surface clean.

——A comfortable back room, in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building, for rent. Suitable for office or bed room.

The month of June was remarkable for the weather it brought—weather to suit all sorts of people, and weather, too, that hardly suited anybody. The fluctuations of temperature were sudden and wide.

——It makes the boys smile when they look over Fowler & Co's stock of Fancy shirts.

The newspapers of to-day are the pickets along the outposts of civilization—advance guards along the highway of progress. They are the educators—disseminators of knowledge, and wield a wider influence than fable ever foreshadowed, and a power more potent than Pagan philosopher ever dreamed of.

——When you are at Fowler & Co's ask to see their $1,25 black henrietta,

"Mechanic" is mistaken. Money can be too cheap. If it was made so abundant that people could get it by the cart load what inducement would there be for people who have things of real value to sell or exchange them for such money? What would the mechanic and workingman gain who received his daily wages in such make-believe currency?

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2 50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

It would be well for some people to beware of new blotters. This is what a lady not a hundred miles from Elizabeth City found upon a fresh blotter when she dropped in at her husband's office the other day: ".cno gnilrad uwo yM' Having received no such communication from him for a period of at least a dozen years a question arose which has not yet been satisfactorily answered.

——How can Fowler & Co, sell 26 line white pearl buttons at 10 cent per dozen.

We want no croakers in Elizabeth City—no men who always look on the worst side and are prophets of evil. Such men are calculated to retard the progress of the town and throw cold water on the efforts of those who give their time and money to its upbuilding. To the croakers the CAROLINIAN would say: If you won't help on the work, don't be a drawback, by predicting failure, etc., because, in nine cases out of ten, you know nothing about what you are talking, and in reality your opinion isn't worth a cent.

——California canned goods in large variety at Robinson & Co.

——If you want a silk dress go to Fowler & Co's. They keep a full line of Surahs in dark and evening shades, Faille, Peau de Soie, Armure and the cheapest line of China Silks to be found in Elizabeth City.

It is the *duty* of every Republican to take a paper advocating and defending the principles of his party. The sterotyped phrase in the mouths of too many that "I am not able to take the paper," and that all *needless* expenses should be cut off, is no excuse at all. There is no man but can afford a dollar and a half in the course of a year for the amount of reading matter he obtains for himself and family, which, in any other form, could not be obtained for thrible the amount; and if expenses are to be curtailed, there are many *really needless* self-indulgencies that could more easily be dispensed with. Of course strict economy is wise, but it don't argue that people should cut off all their sources of information and remain in ignorance of what is transacting around them in the political and moral world.

——All the latest spring dress goods may be procured at Fowler & Co's, including mohairs, cashmeres, henrettas, albatross and light weight flannels in all desirable shades.

The time is near at hand when the Fair will be the topic of thought and conversation in all this section. It is a noted fact that the improvements in agricultural conditions of a country follows in the lead of the Fair, and the strongest development everywhere will be found where the Fairs are most lively and interesting. Hence farmers should feel a local pride and interest in the coming Elizabeth City Fair, and help it because by doing so it will in return help them in many ways. Its managers are now busy making preparations for the best exhibition ever held in the district. The premium list has been carefully and thoroughly revised and has been made complete and extensive. It will be ready for distribution in a few weeks. The dates of the Fair will be announced very soon.

The greatest enemy of agriculture is ignorance.

See proposals for bids for building a new Car Freight Station at Edenton.

An occasional correspondent from Columbia states that Dr. Ab. Alexander has removed to Williamston to practice his profession; also, that Arthur Spruill esq was badly hurt by a refractory horse while attempting to bridle it.

The trotting at the Park on the "Fourth" was fine. The entries for the race were: "Dixie," by George Riddick; "Humming Bird," by J. A. Cartwright; "Lucky," by Mat. H. White, and "Dexter," by J. G. Umphrey. Dexter won the first money, Humming Bird the second and Lucky the third. After this race Mat White's celebrated "Mary Spelman" amused and delighted the crowd by some splendid trotting. This was followed by a greasy hog catching contest, which caused lots fun.

LOCAL MENTION

"Ho for the Fourth at the Park" was the way the posters announced it, and the editor accepted Mr. Trim S. White's kind invitation for a ride behind his spanking team to that delightful rendezvous where a good portion of the day was enjoyably spent. —Roasting ears and ripe tomatoes now.—W. W. Graves offers two valuable houses and lots for sale, See advertisement.—No one can make an effort in the right direction without doing some good.—The Ice Cream Festival last week for the benefit of the Methodist Church was quite successful.—In these days Cupid dresses in neglige attire and swingsin a hammock,—The versifier correctly states it when he writes:

> Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
> As serenely on you jog;
> Fight, and the world deserts you
> If you fight as the under dog.

It's the way of the world.—Rev. Z. H. Berry, pastor of Corner Stone Colored Baptist Church, left on the 2nd inst to take part in protracted meeting at Morristown, N. J. He is a noted revivalist.—The job printing executed by Mr. Lane Simons, of the CAROLINIAN Office, is giving entire satisfaction. His motto is promptness, neatness and cheapness. Call on him when you want any printing done.—We acknowledge a social call from Capt. E. R. Daniel and son a few days ago. It is always a pleasure to greet our friends.—There was considerable coolness between a certain young man and his sweethear in the shape of two big saucers of ice cream; but they soon melted, thawed and dissolved into a gentle balm that refreshed their throats and, lo, there was'nt any more coldness between them.—Felix Jones esq., of Indian Town, called on Saturday and paid his respects. He reports the crops looking well in his section.—

> Laborers mistake when they choose,
> As champions of their cause'
> Men who were never known to use
> Anything save their jaws.

—During a thunder gust on Wednesday evening the dwelling of Armistead Page, colored, on South Factory Avenue, was struck by lightning, demolishing the chimney and badly shattering the building. His wife and five small children were in the house but escaped injury.—Jones & Co., are building a large ware house to store the barrels they are making,—Mr. J. C. Markham has closed out his business in New York and is now "on deck" at his store on lower Main street.—A geological survey, preparatory to putting down artesian wells for a system of water works here, is being made.—Misses Eva Pailin and Maggie Bell visited friends in Hertford last week.—

> Actions speak louder than words ever do
> You can't eat your cake and hold on to it too.

—Mr. Wel. Waters returned back on Thursday to resume duty on the steamer "Washington," plying from Norfolk to Washington City.—Watermelons in market. Who is going to remember the editor?—"Crowder" Allen sent up three big balloons in front of his place on Road street on the night of the "Fourth."—The directors of the new National Bank have elected Mr. Thomas Old book keeper.—Captain Sam Waters showed us the other day some specimens of flint stone he found on the Park track, It is the kind the Indians and the early settlers used for "striking fire."—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. held a Gospel Temperance meeting at the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon. An instructive address was delivered by Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston, pastor of the Presbyierian Church.—It is easier for the average man to make a sacrifice for a friend than it is to resist telling him afterward that it was a sacrifice. —Our Young Man propounds the following riddle:

> As white as milk, and 'tisn't milk;
> As green as grass, and 'tisn't grass;
> As red as blood, and 'tisn't blood;
> As black as ink, and 'tisn't ink.

Answer next week.—The "Bus" of the Albemarle House will hereafter be run free, but Mr. Williams will still be on hand to serve his old patrons in the city.—Col. Guirkin's banana tree is a curiosity in this latitude, attracting much attention. A number of young bananas are rapidly growing.—Mr. N. H. Swain, assistant keeper at Wades Point Light, dropped in and paid his respects on Monday.—Mrs Lieuten't Failing and daughter have left to spend some time in New York.—The nights are delightfully pleasant for sleeping.—Mr. Clarence Baxter is off on a visit to his old home in Massachusetts.—J. B. Carter, painter, is putting the last coating on the pews of the new Baptist Church.—Brick for the new Bank building are being delivered—Kramer Brothers & Co. have purchased the Saw Mill of Mr. J. Y. Old, on Riverside, and will run it in connection with their other Works. —"Copper," the popular and accommodating Hackman, still meets every train and boat and never lets any of his patrons get left.—Mr. Rob't O. Preyor left yesterday on a visit to his former home, Cleveland, Ohio. He is a man of sterling worth, and has become one of our active business men. May his trip be a pleasant one. —The Town Commissioners have appropriated $100, and the County $75 to assist in paying the expenses of the Pasquotank Rifles to the Encampment.—Prof. S. M. Gregory, the famous Southern Comedian and Banjoist, will give an Entertainment at the Court House to-night. He has the rare faculty to make everybody laugh. The net proceeds will be devoted to the ex-Confederate Soldiers' Home.—The Fire Company were out last evening. They looked quite nobby in their new hats.—We go to press too early to notice the splendid performance at the Opera House.

S. L. R. means Simmons Liver Regulator

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, postmaster of Idaville, Ind, writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other remedies combined for that bad feeling arising from Liver and Kidney trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just lik he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillbains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Proposals!

Bids are invited and will be received until July 15th, for the car freight station building at Edenton, N. C. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned. The right is reserved to accept or decline any bid,

H. H. S. HANDY,
Engr. Maintenance of Way,
N. & S. R. R. Co.,
313 Main St, Norfolk, Va.

FRED DAVIS,
DEALER IN COAL.

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders filled Promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City. N. C

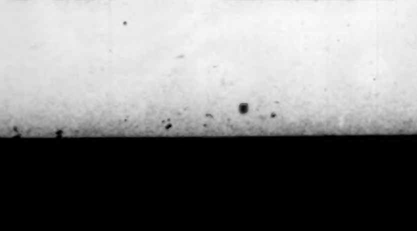
TWO HOUSES AND LOTS
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers, at private sale, two houses and lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., to-wit:

One house and lot on Road street. The building is large enough for a dwelling with front part well adapted for a small grocery or store; the lot is 90 feet front and 208 in depth, Good water at the door.

The other is located on Ehringhaus street; the house is a good sized two-story one, and the lot is 60 by 208 feet. Also good water.

For terms apply to
W. W. GRAVES,
Elizabeth City, N. C.


SOUTHERN RUBBER CO.
BRASS, STEEL, & RUBBER STAMPS.
DIRECT SAVE AGENTS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
Richmond, Va.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11:38 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P, M, Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belle Haven connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer NEUSE leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P, M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to T, Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va,

M. K. KING, General Manager.
H. C. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

20 Years Established.

G. S. PALMER,
Wholesale Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUITS AND PRODUCE:
POTATOES, MELONS, & VEGETABLES,
166 READE ST., NEW YORK.
0——0

All sales remitted for promptly, and direct to the Shipper. No Agents employed.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo, with decription. We advise if patentable or not free of charge, Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co,
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,
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H Hiltgartner Sons
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Ederton, N. C,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

U. S DIRECT TAX,

Paid on Land after the Close of the War until 1867 Refunded.

James B. Mason, Attorney-at-Law, Chapel Hill, N. C, will collect this tax for

FIVE CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Send your **Receipts** to him. If lost, write him the facts. For references he ives the best citizens of Chapel Hill,

ELIZABETH CITY
CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY,
Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.
PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT
Wholesale and Retail,

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.
Nothing equal to it for the household.

Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE
A B C
OF OUR BUSINESS

Attentive to All
Below in Price,
Careful to Please.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oil; Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c

ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have familie to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty year, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served, We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

The Largest Stock Of
Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes
Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,
Are now open for your examination at
Fowler & Co's.
——With prices to please both at——
Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS, &c., &c, and if you see my goods

you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

JACOB SALOMONSKY.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL,
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.

—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—

P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

DEADLY TORNADO.

Its Fatal Work Near Mount Carmel, Penn.

A Coal Breaker Demolished and Seven Men Killed.

The Patterson Coal Company's breaker, one mile from Mount Carmel, Penn., was crushed to pieces by a tornado soon after 3 o'clock on a recent afternoon. At the time the wind struck the colliery it was in full operation. Suddenly there was a crash and the huge structure swayed to and fro for a moment and then fell to the ground, a mass of ruins. When the crash came many of the employes rushed from the breaker panic-stricken, while others who were less fortunate were caught in the flying timbers and crushed to death. The killed are J. N. Blossom, aged forty, of Hawley, Penn.; B. Dodson, aged thirty-five, of Shickshinney, Penn.; Walter Robert, aged twenty-seven, of Luzerne Borough, Penn., and William Lodge, aged twenty-four, of Luzerne Borough; the bodies of three others, all Italians, whose names cannot be learned, were removed from the ruins that evening. Five persons were injured, two probably fatally.

The breaker was situated on the summit of the mountain. It ran almost due east and west and was about 300 feet long and the highest point was 165 feet. Lodge, Roberts and two of the unknown men were slaters, and were engaged in roofing the breaker at the time of the accident. The other two killed were carpenters and met their death while at work on the inside. Soon after noon the sky in the north became black and the darkness grew in intensity. The men perched on their high tower looked at the advancing storm, expecting to descend in time to avoid the rain. Suddenly there was a flash of lightning, a thunder peal that shook all the neighborhood followed, and the next minute the terrible wind-gust gathered up the great structure as though it were a feather, and whirling it around, dashed it to ruin. The men were mangled almost beyond recognition.

After the accident occurred the wildest excitement followed, and the employes, as well as the people living near by, flocked to the scene of disaster and aided those who were fortunate enough to escape in removing the dead and injured from the wrecked breaker.

The storm was one of the worst that has ever visited the Mahanoy Valley. A passenger on a Philadelphia and Reading express train which passed through the storm, said: "When the train reached Locust Summit on its way to Philadelphia I saw the storm approaching from the southwest. We had not gone far when it struck the train. A panic followed and it was feared that the entire train would be hurled from the track. Trees were uprooted on either side and the noise produced by the rushing wind reminded me of the roaring of musketry. The storm seemed to increase in violence every moment until the train reached Gordon, some miles east, when it abated. After the wind had subsided it began to rain. The lightning was awful." The damage wrought by the storm will probably reach $150,000, including the breaker, which was owned and operated by Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Wilkesbarre people.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Caruthers is Brooklyns winning pitcher.

Stovey leads the Boston League team in long hits.

Ward, of the Brooklyns, is still a favorite in Gotham.

The New Yorks have played seven errorless games.

The Brooklyns are better base runners than the New Yorks.

Pitcher Keefe, of New York, is stouter this year than ever before.

Hereafter Sunday ball playing will not be interfered with in Cincinnati.

The average daily attendance at the first New York-Chicago series was over 8000.

Despite his great size, Connor is one of the the best base-runners on the New York team.

Beckley, of the Pittsburgs, up to a recent date leads the first basemen of the country.

McAleer, of Cleveland, has the distinction of being the best left fielder in the business.

Sunday has again refused to join the Cincinnati League team at any price. He has retired.

It is now said that "Buck" Ewing, Captain of the New Yorks, may not play the rest of the season.

Pitcher Nichols, of the Boston League, has never yet pitched a winning game against Cleveland.

Whitney, of the Cincinnati Association Club, leads the third basemen of the entire country in fielding.

Slattery has been released by Cincinnati at his own request. He has not been well since leaving New York.

Holiday, of Cincinnati; Tiernan, of New York, and Wilmot, of Cleveland, lead the League batters in home runs.

The Chicagos have two weak points. They do not sing the ball steadily, and, aside from Hutchinson, are weak in the box.

"**Ed" Williamson**, of last year's Chicago Players' team, weighs 258 pounds and plays short stop in a fat men's nine of Chicago.

The Brooklyns present the neatest appearance of any team in the League. In addition, they are a fine-looking lot of fellows.

Bassett plays a remarkable third base for New York. He was not new to the position, as he played it for Providence part of 1885.

Jennings, whom Louisville picked up without record or reputation, has turned out to be a good man in all departments of the game.

To strike out twenty-four men in two games is a record to be proud of. That is the record of Nichols, of the Boston League, in the two games he has pitched against the Pittsburgs this season.

The Board of Aldermen now insists that the New York Club shall erect a roof or covering of some sort over the bleaching boards at the Polo Ground, and has given the management thirty days to do it in.

Brouthers, of the Boston Association Club, has taken to sliding of late, and does it well. His slides are features of the Boston games. He never fielded as well as this season, and his hitting is immense.

A glance over the history of past seasons will demonstrate that while the clubs with the best batteries have not always won the League pennant, yet no team that was weak in that department ever finished in first place in a championship race.

Lovett, the Brooklyn pitcher, did not give the hard-hitting New York team a single hit in a recent game. The score was 4 to 0 in favor of the Brooklyns. This is the most remarkable pitching feat in years.

Anson, of the Chicago League, takes more advantage of the substitute rule than any other manager, which is perfectly natural, considering that he was the originator of the idea permitting an unlimited number of substitutions by a manager during a game.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
New York	33	22	.600	Philadel.	29	29	.500
Chicago	34	24	.586	Brooklyn	28	31	.475
Boston	31	27	.534	Pittsburg	23	32	.418
Cleveland	30	30	.500	Cincin'ati	22	36	.379

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.		Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	42	21	.660	Columbus	32	35	.478
St. Louis	44	25	.638	Athletic	29	36	.446
Baltimore	37	26	.587	Louisville	27	43	.386
Cincinnati	32	34	.485	Wash'gt'n	19	42	.311

KILLED BY THOUSANDS.

Suppression of Africa's Slave Trade Causes Horrible Butchery.

A letter just received from Sierra Leone, Africa, says that the vigilant suppression of the slave trade along the coast and consequent inability of the warlike races to dispose of their captives at a profit, has caused a revival in the most terrible form of the scenes of slaughter and bloodshed which formerly made every chief town of the interior a Golgotha.

Coomassie, it is said, has again witnessed the killing of as many as 200 victims in one day, and the death drum is heard in the streets even more frequently than before the British Ashantee expedition, when it was hoped such scenes were put to an end forever. The savage Wangarus recently made a raid into Dagomba, completely devastating the villages, and carrying off over two thousand captives. They were unable to get rid of the prisoners as slaves and held a sacrifical feast, which lasted for three days, in which every captive perished, not even children being spared.

It is universally admitted in the settlements that the approaching extinction of the slave trade in Western Africa is making warfare more merciless than it used to be.

New York milliners average $2,50 a week, shirtmakers, $3; underwear-makers, $3; cloakmakers, $3.50 boxmakers, $4; leather workers, $4; men's clothing-makers, $4.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

The monument of the 111th New York Volunteer Infantry was dedicated at Gettysburg, Penn. Benjamin B. Snow, of Auburn, N. Y., delivered the oration, and C. D. MacDougall of the same place, made an address. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. S. G. Hopkins, of Palmyra, N. Y.

During a baseball game at Johnstown, Penn., a few days ago, one of the players discovered the body of an unknown flood victim.

A scaffold erected at the Worthington pump works, Elizabethport, N. J., on which seventeen bricklayers were at work, suddenly fell and precipitated the men forty feet to the ground. Michael Nolan, thirty-five, unmarried, and Gabriel Williams, thirty, also unmarried, were instantly killed. The other men were all more or less injured.

The great Yale-Harvard University four mile boat race at New London, Conn., for the sixteenth time in the history of the annual event was won by Harvard, leaving Yale with a record of eleven out of the twenty-seven contests which have taken place between the two great rival institutions. Yale was beaten by eleven lengths, time twenty-one minutes and twenty-three seconds.

The Governor of Vermont decided to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the disposition of the Direct Tax money.

Rev. W. M. Ogden, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross at Warrensburg, N. Y., fell dead in the pulpit while preaching. He was fifty-five years of age and had been pastor of the church for twenty years.

Allie B. Dorr, aged twenty-five, a servant, committed suicide at Bar Harbor, Me., by hanging. Her twin brother, Edward Dorr, and Lester Stevens, were drowned by the upsetting of a sail boat in the harbor a short time before.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Haslett, wife of a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, met a shocking death by leaping from a window, after having accidentally set her clothing on fire.

The funeral of Frederick Brokaw, drowned while trying to rescue a servant girl, took place at Elberon, N. J. Two thousand persons were present. It was attended by prominent people from New York, Philadelphia and all seaside resorts; President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton College; several of the Faculty and a large body of the students.

Mercantile circles of New Bedford, Mass., were startled to learn that J. H. J. Doane, a clothing dealer, had disappeared, and was a forger to the extent of $12,000. Doane is a son of the late Simeon Doane, a retired whaling merchant.

Judge Butler, in Philadelphia, Penn., directed the Centennial Exposition Board of Finance to distribute a balance of $13,103.61 among the stockholders. There are 13,915 holders of stock. The dividend will be about two cents a share, and the board doesn't know how it is going to make the distribution.

The boiler of shifting engine 235 exploded at Mauch Chunk, Penn. Engineer Tripp and Fireman Pope were blown to atoms and cannot be found. Brakemen Gallagher and Smith were found among the debris, having been killed instantly. There is no witness living to tell the story.

Captain F. M. Bruce, United States Navy, took command of the United States Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., relieving Commodore O. F. Stanton.

The ladies of the Christian Church of Brushton, N. Y., gave an ice cream sociable. Forty-three people who ate the cream were poisoned. The pastor of the church and two ladies died, and all the others were, for several days, in a critical condition.

At Lawrence, Mass., John Rausch, twenty-four years old, shot and killed his sweetheart, Maria Burcket, sixteen years old, and then shot himself through the head, dying immediately. Rausch was extremely jealous.

Prince George of Greece, who saved the life of the Czarowitz of Russia in Japan, arrived at New York City from Chicago, en route, by Atlantic steamer, for home. There were fully 1000 Greeks at the station to honor the coming of their royal countryman, and their enthusiasm was marked.

South and West.

At the Moqui Reservation in Arizona, the Indian agent and another white were murdered, and 750 bucks in war paint encamped in Keam's canyon, armed with Winchesters and ready to fight. Troops from Fort Wingate went to disperse them.

State Treasurer Woodruff, of Kansas, has been indicted for the embezzlement of State funds.

The town of Moville, South Dakota, was nearly wiped out by a flood. The inhabitants were compelled to camp out in a field.

Thomas Thurmam, Joseph Zins, Miss Edith Zins, Miss Catherine Case and Miss Kate Riddle were drowned while boating on the Ohio River, opposite Covington, Ky. The boat was run down by a barge.

State Comptroller Colgan, of California, has been advised by his attorney, J. A. Barhan, not to pay the $300,000 appropriated by the Legislature for California's exhibit at the World's Fair on the ground that the appropriation is unconstitutional.

Thomas Harris, colored, was hanged at Shreveport, La., for the murder of Ella Franklin. Two colored men living in Cass County, ten miles east of Dangerfield, Texas, named Will Hartsfield and Mun Sheppard, were taken out and shot to death by unknown parties.

Thomas W. Bacid, of Little Rock, the largest wholesale and retail machinery dealer in Arkansas, has failed with liabilities of $100,000.

All but one of the fourteen flint and window glass factories of Findlay, Ohio, have shut down until September 1 and probably longer, giving over 2,000 employes a two months' vacation.

The doors of the Red Cloud (Neb.) National Bank were closed by order of Bank Examiner McKnight.

Levy and Joseph Straus, malsters, have made an assignment at Baltimore, Md. Liabilities over $800,000.

The wholesale and retal grocery establishment of David Nicholson, St. Louis, Mo., was completely destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000.

Arnold Siegfried Jahn, son of Frederick Ludwig Jahn, founder of the German Turners' Society, was buried at Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Ill. The body was followed to the tomb by one thousand Turners in uniform.

Six Chinese women perished in a lodging house fire in Chinatown, San Francisco, Cal.

A falling wall killed Patrick Haggerty, Richard T. Benniwitz, and John Flaherty at Janesville, Wis.

A destructive hurricane swept over a large area in Kansas and Missouri.

Voudenot Crumpton was hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for a murder committed in the Indian Territory in 1889.

Lieutenant-Commander George A. Norris, of the United States steamship Omaha, died at San Francisco, Cal., of pneumonia.

Washington.

It was decided by the President at a Cabinet meeting to coin the trade dollars into standard silver dollars.

A bulletin issued from Washington by the Census Office shows that the production of limestone in the United States for the census year 1889 had a total value of $19,095,179. The expenditures for wages, etc., were $15,092,714. The capital invested in the industry amounted to $27,022,325.

Superintendent Porter has appointed J. Ross Calhoun of Philadelphia as Special Census Agent. Mr. Porter will detail an extra force to close up the Philadelphia work. There are 388 manufacturing establishments yet to be scheduled, not including a number of expert industries.

The State Department has received a despatch announcing the death of Alexander Clark, United States Minister to Liberia. His remains will be brought to the United States for interment.

The plant of the Washington *Critic*, except the press, was sold at auction by the receiver, under direction of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. The property was purchased by A. T. Hensey, proprietor of the Washington *Sunday Herald*, for $10,150.

Colonel George Thom (retired), United States Army, died at Garfield Hospital, Washington, of exhaustion following an attack of apoplexy. He was born in New Hampshire. He was by brevet a Brigadier-General.

Ex-Senator Ingalls made his first appearance as a lecturer at the National Chautauqua at Glen Echo, near Washington City, a few days ago. His subject was "The Problems of Our Second Century."

Oliver P. Hallam, of Nashville, Ill., has been appointed assistant chief clerk of the Pension Office, vice Green B. Raum, Jr., resigned.

The Weather Bureau was transferred from the War Department to the Agricultural Department; Professor Mark W. Harrington, of Michigan, was appointed its Chief.

Foreign.

The Congressional party of Chili accuse the police under Balmaceda of throwing imitation bombs at the Ministers to afford a pretext for the arrest of the Congressional negotiators.

Outrages upon foreigners in China continue.

The famous Captain Eyre Massey Shaw has resigned as Chief of the London (England), Metropolitan Fire Brigade. He retires after thirty years' service. There is some mystery about his action.

Owing to a declaration by the Marquis di Rudini in the Italian Chamber of Deputies at Rome that the Dreibund Alliance would be maintained a scene of great disorder occurred and two members nearly came to blows.

The harvest prospects of Russia have become worse, and there are fears of a partial famine. Because of the bad condition of the crops it is proposed to prohibit the exportation of corn.

The Sultan of Turkey has ratified the Brussels Anti-Slavery Convention act.

The Triple Alliance among Germany, Austria and Italy has been renewed for six years.

The Governor of Newfoundland has been directed by the Imperial Government to revoke his assent to the Order in Council refusing bait to Canadian as well as French fishermen.

Election returns in New South Wales give the Ministerials fifty-one members, the Opposition fifty-three, Labor Party twenty-six, and Independents three.

The widow of Sir John A. Macdonald, late Premier of Canada, has been raised to the British peerage.

Great distress has been caused in Russia by the drouth.

Emperor William left the Island of Heligoland on board the steamship Prince Bismarck. The vessel was escorted by two German ironclads. From Heligoland the Emperor went to Wilhelmshaven, where he launched the new ironclad Kurfuerst Fredrich Wilhelm.

LATER NEWS.

The Asbury Park (N. J.) National Bank closed its doors on orders issued from Washington.

The epidemic of typhoid fever at Valley Falls, R. I., is spreading, and the Town Council has taken precautionary measures to prevent its further progress. A well from which those attacked with the disease had used water has been examined and found to be in a dangerous condition.

Ignorance on the part of Mrs. Peter Stilwick caused the death of her infant son at Buffalo, N. Y. The babe was but thirteen days old. The mother, intending to give the little one a bath, she says, plunged him into boiling hot water. The child was literally boiled to death, the water being so hot that the skin dropped off from the flesh in large pieces.

N. H. Noonan and W. B. Newberry, big stockmen of Socorro County, New Mexico, fought a duel on the prairie. Newberry was twice wounded and Noonan received a bullet through the heart.

Dan Buck, a colored man, confessed to having entered the room of a fifteen-year-old girl at Bluffton, Ga., and was lynched by a mob.

In a fit of jealous passion, Fred Steinman of Chicago, Ill., shot and killed his wife and then himself.

Iowa Republicans assembled at Cedar Rapids and nominated Hiram C. Wheeler for Governor and a full State ticket.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation extending the privileges of the International Copyright law to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

The first license to a sugar producer under the bounty clause of the new Tariff law was issued to Edward H. Cunningham, of Sugar Land, in the Third District of Texas. His application was made on June 8, and the license is good for a year.

The revolution in Catamarca, Argentine Republic, has been suppressed.

Emperor William visited Amsterdam, Holland, where he was recived with great ceremony by little Queen Wilhelmine, Queen Regent Emma and distinguished officials.

For the sake of economy, Portugal has stopped recruiting for her army and navy and discharged 3000 soldiers.

STORMS IN GERMANY.

Whole Villages Swept Away by a Fearful Cloudburst.

Great destruction of life and property by cloudbursts and thunder storms is reported from all quarters of Germany. At Coblentz on the upper Rhine, whole districts are fearfully devastated. At the fortress of Ehren Breitstein the lower parts of the town and of the fortress were flooded.

The people were driven to the housetops for safety and the garrison was called out and dispatched to the assistance of the inhabitants of Pfaffendorf and Horchhein, who were in great peril and distress. All along the Rhine and Moselle the vineyards have suffered severely and great fears are entertained for the future vintage.

Near Widcheringen, on the Moselle, some peasants going along the road in a cart were overwhelmed by a cloudburst and swept down the embankment into the river. One of them were drowned, but the others saved themselves by swimming. All the railroads between Treves and Metz are impassable, owing to the floods.

A tremendous cloudburst did great damage to the Soden Medicinal Springs, and the villages of Holzendorf, Wernsdorf and Murk have been totally destroyed. Houses, roads, bridges, walls, cattle and crops have been swept away, and the inhabitants of those districts are terror stricken and in despair.

NERVY CONFIDENCE MEN.

They Chloroform and Rob Farmer Trice, Then Take Him Home.

Confidence men and their confederates robbed Steven Trice, a wealthy farmer near Lathrop, Mo., on a recent afternoon, of $3500 and a fine team and buggy. They purchased his farm and persuaded him to draw $3500 from the bank to buy some land adjoining his. After drawing the money he left town with them in a carriage, when they met a confederate, who joined them and proposed a game of cards.

After all but Mr. Trice had lost their money, they threw a cloth over his head, chloroformed him and robbed him. The confederates, four in number, left, but the two men in the carriage, who gave their names as Dr. Starks and Judge Hays, of St. Louis, coolly took their victim home, telling him that if he left home or told any one before Sunday he would be killed, and that the attack was in settlement of an old war grudge. Mr. Trice was so frightened that he mentioned the affair to his wife only next evening.

KILLED WIFE AND BROTHER

Jealousy Leads to a Double Murder in Alabama.

Jesse Cartwright, of Baldwin County, Alabama, killed his brother, John W. Cartwright, and cut his wife's throat.

The Cartwrights lived in the backwoods of Baldwin County, and the news of the crime was not received until next day. Jealousy is said to have caused the double murder.

Jesse called John out of his house on Pine Log Creek on the night of the murder and filled him full of buckshot. John died in ten minutes.

Proceeding home Jesse seized his wife by the hair, pulled her over his knees and cut her throat. She died in less than a minute.

ICELAND TO ALASKA.

A Scheme to Transport All the Population of the Island.

Ludwig Von Dolcke, the noted Icelander, who has been practicing medicine in Detroit, Mich., for the last year or two, left that city a few days ago upon an important mission. He is bound for his native country, and when he arrives there he will interview the Government authorities at Reykiavek, the capital, on a scheme to transport the entire population of Iceland to Alaska, there to establish a colony under the Government of the United States.

It is understood that Von Dolcke will receive substantial backing from a number of capitalists interested in the development of Alaska, and the United States Government looks favorably upon the scheme.

DESERT MADE A LAKE.

Strange Natural Phenomenon in San Diego County, Cal.

The Great Colorado Basin Filling Up With Salt Water.

A despatch from San Francisco, Cal., says: The Colorado desert basin in San Diego County is the scene of a strange natural phenomenon. It is an inland depression 270 feet below the level of the sea in its deepest part, and covering an area of 3000 square miles. On Saturday evening the workmen at the great salt works at Salton were amazed to see streams of water trickling down the valley. These increased in size until for several miles around the earth was covered by a shining lake of salt water thirteen inches in depth.

The water had risen only two inches since Sunday, making fifteen inches, but is spreading over a wide area and is causing the Southern Pacific Railroad people much anxiety. To-day an exploring party will be sent on with a boat from Los Angeles. They will get off the train at Indio, and as soon as they strike the lake will launch the boat and follow the stream up to its source. The current shows the water is coming from the direction of New River, which receives its water from the Colorado. The theory of those familiar with the desert is that an earthquake or some other convulsion has forced an underground artesian stream of water up through the sandy soil. The theory that the drying up of an artesian well at Indio, caused the flood, was spoiled by the well resuming its natural flow after a cessation of twenty-four hours.

This track bears evidences of having been flooded many years ago, and Indian tradition declares that a great inland lake stretched at one time from this region to the San Jacinto Mountains, that separate the desert from the orange groves of San Bernardino County.

The Southern Pacific Railroad passes through the basin more than fifty miles, its lowest point being 263 feet below the sea level. The Colorado river is 160 feet above the sea level at Yuma. If the subterranean passage connects with the Colorado above Yuma the lake will be over four hundred feet in depth and over fifty miles long. If the waters continue to rise the Southern Pacific track will be submerged nearly one hundred miles, and the great desert of Colorado will be converted into a vast lake.

When the story of the rising water near Salton, Arizona, first reached the Southern Pacific officials at San Francisco they paid no particular attention to the rumors, but they finally decided to make an investigation. An Indian runner was sent out with instructions to find where the water leaves the river, if such be the case, and to make a thorough examination as to how it passes through the sand hills and reaches the desert. It is believed that the water leaves the river just above Pilot Knob, near Yuma, nearly sixty miles from Salton, and works its way through the dry sand to the low ground this side of the river.

A fourteen-foot boat with two sailors was sent from San Pedro to Salton. From that point a boat provisioned for a week's cruise will sail south and attempt to reach the source of the flow, while the Indian runner follows the bank of the river from Yuma. As the water does not come within a mile of the railroad track there is no obstruction to traffic and no immediate trouble is apprehended.

Advices from Yuma said the water at Salton is rising and is from fourteen to sixteen inches deep around the salt works. One hundred square miles are reported under water. The railroad company have men out to ascertain the depth of the water and probable causes.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Austria has women hodcarriers.

Detroit (Mich.) newsboys have a union.

Railway telegraphers want a federation.

Germany bricklayers average $200 a year.

Firemen's Brotherhood has 22,000 members.

New York City has a Hebrew tinsmiths' union.

Australian Italians have a National Union.

New York colored waiters have a K. of L. Assembly.

Federation sentiment is growing among union railroaders.

California fruit farmers will be asked to discharge Chinese workers.

A National Union of Architectural Iron Workers will be formed.

Many of the hotels in Virginia are substituting white for colored waiters.

A proposed law in Spain prohibits Sunday work by persons under eighteen.

The American and European harness makers talk of an international union.

Illinois has passed a law prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen.

Indians at the Carlisle (Penn.) Government School are making wagons and harness.

At Garnett, N. C., women wash for fifteen cents a day. Farm hands get $8 a month.

Every workman in Japan wears on his cap and on his back an inscription giving his business and his employer's name.

The strike of horsecar men in Bordeaux, France, has been settled, the company agreeing to the demand for a day's work of twelve hours.

The law passed in the British House of Commons prohibiting the employment of children under eleven years affects 200,000 little workers.

In nearly all the large retail shops in London, England, the saleswomen sleep and eat as well as work in the building. Even the black silk dresses they wear during their working hours belong to their employers.

The Brussels (Belgium) waiters have formed a syndicate to redress their grievances. A leading complaint is that they have to pay from twenty cents to $1.20 to the proprietors for the privilege of serving.

The labor organizations of Denmark have succeeded in causing the Government to make June 25, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of 1849, a legal holiday. They will now agitate to make election day a legal holiday.

NEW DEBT STATEMENT.

A Reduction of Twenty Millions of Debt and $53,000,000 Surplus.

The monthly public debt statement has been issued in an entirely new form. It combines both the Secretary's statement of the public debt and the Treasurer's monthly statements of assets and liabilities, heretofore issued separately.

Comparison with the last monthly statement and the statement issued July 1, 1890, shows an increase in the public debt during the past month of about $5,000,000 and a net reduction during the past fiscal year of $22,000,000.

The surplus in the Treasury in the new form of statement is placed at $53,853,808, or about five millions less than a month ago, with no change in the interest bearing debt of the Government during the past month. The bonded debt is $610,529,120, made up in round numbers of $560,000,000 fours, and $50,500,000 four and a half per cent. bonds.

SAMOAN VICTIMS BURIED.

Nineteen of the Drowned Sailors Interred on Mare Island, Cal.

The bodies of the nineteen sailors who were drowned at Samoa in the great hurricane of March, 1889, were interred with imposing ceremonies in the Naval Cemetery on Mare Island, California, a few days ago. The bodies were taken to the cemetery seven in one hearse and twelve on a caisson constructed of gun carriages, and were escorted by a battalion from the marine corps, a company of sailors from the Independence, members of Farragut Post, G. A. R.; Commander Besson of the French frigate Bubourdieu, Admiral Irwin and staff, and Commander Wilson, a survivor of the disaster. Commander Clark was in charge of the escort.

At the graves the religious services were conducted by Chaplain J. K. Lewis, and at their conclusion a parting salute was fired and the last call was sounded by the bugle.

COAL MINE WAR.

Four Persons Killed in a Riot at New Castle, Washington.

A despatch from Franklin, Washington, says that the white strikers, angered at the action of the Oregon Improvement Company in taking colored men to the New Castle coal mines, started to clear out the camp the other night. In the fight that followed four persons were killed. The militia was sent to the scene of the disturbance.

HAYTIAN HORRORS.

The Atrocious Conduct of President Hippolyte.

Scores of Suspects Executed Without a Trial.

By the new steamer Adirondack of the Atlas Line, which arrived a few days ago at the Port of New York from various Haytian ports, bringing passengers and mails, a number of New York merchants received advices from correspondents in the leading cities of the republic, which show that the rebels are still active, working silently but in desperation, making themselves felt in sporadic rioting, while the Government, up to within a few days before the mailing of the advices, had continued its massacres with merciless persistency.

The report of the assassination of President Hippolyte was made an event for great rejoicing by the people of Hayti and met with no interruption from the soldiers, who, it is said, were secretly glad themselves of his removal. The report, when it reached Hippolyte, had one salutary effect on him, for he immediately ceased his wholesale slaughters, and modified the penalty against enemies of the Government to exile. These were the tactics which he was following when the Adirondack left the Haytian country. Political prisoners were arraigned before the Governor of the jail in which they were confined and were ordered to leave the country. They were then taken to Port-au-Prince and brought before Hippolyte, who banished them from the island, imposing the penalty of immediate death should they return. At least one hundred men were thus treated.

Suspected enemies of the Government were executed daily, before their ruler got a twinge of conscience, without even the formality of a trial.

In towns about Port-au-Prince, where the distance was too great to allow the Government to have speedy revenge on its enemies, the governors of the jails were allowed to act on their own discretion in the matter of executions. When a number of prisoners were under surveillance, suitable enough to make a display, they were led out and shot. Just outside of Port-au-Prince, in a small village that does not contain a prison, some few days before the date of the advices from which this incident was quoted, three men were killed in the interest of "law and order." Some men had been overheard talking treasonably in a public house, and the leader of the jail was speedily notified. It was at night, and an extra squad of men was taken with the regular detachment, to the house, which was at once surrounded. Every one found in the place was arrested, one of them being an old man who claimed to have gone in there in search of a profligate son. He was thrown into jail and was executed within twenty-four hours, as though he had been guilty of the vilest misdemeanors. The story is told of how one of these same soldiers had insulted two men on the street, and when they retaliated by knocking him down they were arrested and eventually shot, "for the good of the commonweaith," it was explained. During the entire insurrection Hippolyte acted, according to the advices, like one bereft of reason. He was moved neither by pity or reason.

Ever since the killing of M. Rigaud, the French merchant, on Fete Dieu, May 28, and the French Minister at Port-au-Prince demanded indemnity for the murder, foreigners have been treated with consideration.

Hannibal Price, the Haytian representative at New York City, received a letter in which it is said that the Government was strong and proposed to subdue the revolutionists.

Advices from Hayti states that 280 in all were killed in Port-au-Prince and 100 exiled, but Minister Price denies it.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

California has female tramps.

Australia has 110,000,000 sheep.

Iowa coal fields are petering out.

West Virginia has 433 Alliance clubs.

Brigandage is on the increase in Turkey.

North Carolina has eight daily papers.

The Census Office has run short of money.

Guatemalan finances are in a very bad shape.

Berlin Hebrew bankers boycott Russian securities.

The prolonged drought in Wisconsin has been broken.

The prospects for the grain harvest are promising.

Yellow fever is causing many deaths in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

A colored fire company is to be organized at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Oklahoma's wheat yield is estimated at not less than twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Canvassing for the World's Fair is in active progress in Central and South America.

The costs in the baccarat suit amount in round numbers to something more than $35,000.

The caterpillar is making fearful havoc with the fruit trees in Southern New England.

Contracts were awarded for the erection in Chicago, Ill., of the World's Fair Horticultural Building at a cost of $201,299.

A Henrico (Va.) farmer has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for spreading poison on his premises to kill dogs.

The repairs to be made at the White House during the absence of the Harrisons at Cape May Point, N. J., will cost about $35,000.

A servant girl visited the Zoological Gardens at Frankfort, Germany, and, unseen by any one, took off her clothing and jumped into the bear's pit. Her mangled body was found in the pit next morning.

Philadelphia after a long and heated struggle between the pros and antis, has decided to construct an elevated railway system for street travel. The road is to pay the city one per cent. on its gross receipts.

The garrison at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, is to be increased to a thousand men. The fort will then be equipped with all three arms of the service—artillery, cavalry and infantry—and will be one of the largest posts in the country.

The Indiana Supreme Court decided in favor of the teaching of the German language in the schools, holding that the law is compulsory and the language must be taught wherever the requisite number of patrons shall petition for the same.

Fully one-third of the young men of Lorraine eligible for military service in Germany are said to be in the French army.

THE MARKETS.

27

NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 50	@ 6 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@ 50 00
Calves, common to prime	3 50	@ 5 80
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 50
Lambs	5 50	@ 8 00
Hogs—Live	4 85	@ 5 25
Dressed	7	@ 8
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@ 5 15
Patents	5 15	@ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 04¾	@ 1 05¾
Rye—State	75	@ 76
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@ 92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	64	@ 66½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@ 45
Mixed Western	34	@ 40
Hay—Fair to Good	75	@ 85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@ 80
Lard—City Steam	5.70	@ 5.80
Butter—State Creamery	16	@ 18½
Dairy, fair to good	15½	@ 18
West. Im. Creamery	12½	@ 15½
Factory	12	@ 14
Cheese—State Factory	7	@ 8½
Skims—Light	3	@ 6
Western	5½	@ 7½
Eggs—State and Penn	17	@ 18

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 00	@ 6 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@ 5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 85	@ 7 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 00	@ 5 10
Flour—Winter Patent	5 15	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@ 1 08½
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	60½	@ 60¾
Oats—No. 2, White	42	@ 43
Barley—No. 2 Canada	—	@ 90

BOSTON.

Egg—Near-by	—	@ 20
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 00	@ 2 25
Clover, Northern	10	@ 11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@ 14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@ 18 00
Butter—Firsts	—	@ 15

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4	@ 7½
Sheep—Live weight	2½	@ 5
Lambs	8	@ 8½
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@ 6

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@ 4 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red, July	97	@ 97½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, July	61	@ 62
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 42
Potatoes	1 05	@ 1 25
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	@ 19
Cheese—Part skims	5	@ 6½

His Height Saved Him.

P. M. Search, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Sidney, Ohio, stands six feet and seven inches in his stockings.

"I am pretty tall," said he, "but I am glad of it. I owe my life to the fact that I am taller than the average man. If I had been of your height I would have been in my grave long ago. That may sound queer, but it is a fact. A few years ago I spent a short vacation visiting a friend in New York State. He is a prominent man in the little town in which he lives, and owns a large grain elevator and a flouring mill.

"In showing the latter to me he took me up stairs where the wheat is carried from the elevator into a large bin in the second story of the mill. The grain is then drawn from the bottom of the bin into the machinery below to be ground into flour. We were standing above this bin on some timber, when suddenly one of them gave way and I fell into the wheat. Instantly I was drawn downward. The pressure was so strong that I could not extricate myself.

"It was awful. I sank slowly, but surely. In spite of every effort the grain crept up to my knees, my waist, and it seemed as if a whole legion of devils were tugging at my feet. My friend was terror stricken, and his attempts to pull me out were fruitless. At last in desparation I cried out: 'For God's sake stop the mill! Shut off the power, or I'll be a dead man in thirty seconds!'

"Like a flash my companion darted to the stairway and rushed below. It seemed an age to me. The wheat reached my throat. I elevated my head and placed my hands before my mouth and nose to keep out the grain. Suddenly there came a jar and the machinery stopped. It required a quarter of an hour to dig me out of the grain, and if I had been six feet tall I would have been a corpse long before help could have reached me."—*Chicago Mail.*

An Iron Jawed Girl.

An English girl, whose profession was that of raising heavy weights by her teeth, recently sued for money owed by her employer, whose defense was that she was incompetent to perform her feats. She showed her shining teeth, and looked round at the shrinking counsel and solicitors; she would probably have had one of them by the nape of the neck had not his honor hastily suggested that an inanimate object would be equally suitable for the experiment. A cannon was brought, weighing 120 pounds, which the young lady lifted with her teeth and held suspended for ever so long; then she let it fall to the ground with a thud, to prove that it was no "property" cannon. It is hardly necessary to say that the jury, treated to this successful and gratuitous performance, gave her a verdict at once.—*Argonaut.*

Unfinished Rivers.

A river, in the proper conception of the word, might be defined as a stream formed by the confluence of numerous little rills, and directly or indirectly carrying its waters to the sea; but quite a number of watercourses of both hemispheres make an exception from the general rule. On the south slope of the Atlas Range not less than forty good-sized streams are wholly lost in the sand, and Southern California has at least five rivers, some of them as large as the James at Lynchburg, which fail to reach the ocean in midsummer.—*New York Voice.*

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, }
Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Swedes have become very skilful in the manufacture of cutlery.

Ladies employed in fashionable stores, whose duties keep them standing all day, should send two 2c. stamps to Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for "Guide to Health and Etiquette."

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

The Convenience of Solid Trains.

The Erie is the only railway running solid trains over its own tracks between New York and Chicago. No change of cars for any class of passengers. Rates lower than via. any other first-class line.

Many modest women suffer rather than apply to a physician; Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of such from lives of misery and early graves.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Weak and Weary

In early summer the warmer weather is especially weakening and enervating, and "that tired feeling" is very prevalent. The great benefit which people at this season derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength, but Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up in a perfectly natural way all the weakened parts, purifies the blood, creates an appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"German Syrup"

Asthma. "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, **Gentle, Refreshing Sleep.** Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. Stickney, Picton, Ontario." ⊛

ALL ABOUT East Tennessee's FINE CLIMATE and GREAT RESOURCES IN KNOXVILLE SENTINEL; daily 1 mo., 50c., weekly 1 year, $1; samples 5c.

Why It Is Necessary to Adulterate Milk

The dairyman who was arrested and fined a few days ago for violation of the ordinance regarding watered milk, made a statement to a representative of the *Times-Democrat* tending to show that any question has at least two sides. He admitted that his milk was watered, but stated as a justification, therefor, that dilution was necessary in order to transport it in a merchantable condition over the rough streets of the city during the warm weather. The unevenness of many thoroughfares in and beyond the business portion of the city had the effect, he said, of "churning" pure milk. In this condition it became unsalable, so that dairymen were compelled to adopt some method of preserving the lacteal fluid in a state as near "fresh" as possible. Hence, to ten gallons of fresh milk he had applied one gallon of water and a tablespoonful of salt. For this he was arrested and fined.

On the other hand, it was impossible, he said, for the American dairymen to compete with the Gascon, whose milk was not only unclean, but absolutely impure. So far as he (the speaker) was concerned he would gladly do anything or comply with any law or regulation that might be passed concerning the internal management or arrangement of dairies; and if any harmless chemical could be devised by the Board of Health to overcome or neutralize the effects of the "churning" process of fresh milk while in course of delivery to customers, he would be more than willing to adopt it in connection with his business. Water was put in his milk, not to defraud customers, but simply to prevent it turning into butter.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Where Coal is Getting Scarce.

The fuel question in Northern Iowa is becoming a grave one. In addition to the big strikes which have already made a coal famine imminent, it is now stated that the extensive coal fields in that section are rapidly becoming exhausted. It is beginning to be realized that the coal veins here were not based upon a genuine coal field, but were in fact a collection of pockets.

The mammoth mines at Carbon Junction, Holiday Creek, Coalville, and Kalo have already been practically abandoned, and the prosperous villages that surrounded them are deserted. The mines at Lehigh are following suit. The Craig Company, one of the largest mining concerns, has moved south and opened new mines at Angus. The remaining mines are making a much decreased output at a greater expense.—*New York Times.*

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The hand of time deals lightly with a woman in perfect health. But all functional derangements and disorders peculiar to women leave their mark. You needn't have them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to your rescue as no other medicine can. It cures them. For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and all "female complaints" and weaknesses, it is a positive remedy. It is a powerful, restorative tonic and nervine, imparting strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. It keeps years from your face and figure—but adds years to your life. It's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case. If it doesn't, your money is returned.

N Y N U—27

EVERY MOTHER

Should Have It in The House.

Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts, Bruises like magic.

THINK OF IT.

In use over 40 YEARS in one family.

Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co.—It is sixty years since I first learned of your Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; for more than forty years I have used it in my family. I regard it as one of the best and safest family remedies that can be found, used internal or external, in all cases. O. H. Ingalls, Deacon 2nd Baptist Church, Bangor, Me.

Every Sufferer from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure. Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts., by mail; 6 bottles, Express paid, $2. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

You Ought To Know

The continued use of mercury mixtures, poisons the system, brings on mercurial rheumatism, and causes the bones to decay. The use of S. S. S., forces impurities from the blood, gives a good appetite and digestion, and builds up the whole human frame.

Good Advice.

Three years ago I was compelled to throw up my place because of blood poison. Hot Springs' physicians and mercury did me no good. Through the advice of another I began taking S. S. S., and to-day I am well and at work again. What more can I say for the medicine, except "go and do likewise."

Jasper Nocht, Liberty, Tenn.

His Son Cured.

Mr. W. H. Hinman, of Mount Vernon, Ill., writes as follows: "One bottle of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my son permanently of a stubborn case of blood poison that defied the best medical treatment available. I have recommended S. S. S., to others for the blood troubles and diseases of the skin and have never known it to fail to cure in any case."

BOOK ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

50c. per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS.

An Excellent and Mild Cathartic. Purely vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, New York, on receipt of price.

IT'S WONDERFUL.

THE "NEW TREATMENT" FOR

CATARRH.

Relieves Bad Breath in five minutes. BREAKS UP A COLD IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Cures Catarrh (General) of Throat and Nose. INVESTIGATE IT. HEA. T. SUPPLY CO. 710 Broadway, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE ... free. Dr. J. H. DYE, Editor, Buffalo, N. Y.

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BEST IN THE WORLD. ☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

WATCH. Do you want a Watch? If so, see ... Alliance, O. Semi-monthly ... tell how to secure the WATCH easily.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

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DR TOBIAS VENETIAN LINIMENT

UNEXCELLED!

APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Mumps, Sore Throat, Colds, Sprains, Bruises, Stings of Insects, Mosquito Bites.

TAKEN INTERNALLY

It acts like a charm for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Nausea, Sick Headache, &c.

Warranted perfectly harmless. See oath accompanying each bottle, also directions for use. Its SOOTHING and PENETRATING qualities are felt immediately. Try it and be convinced.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

DEPOT, 40 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

LEWIS' 98% LYE

Powdered and Perfumed. (PATENTED.)

Strongest and purest Lye made. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO., Gen. Agents, Phila., Pa.

RUPTURE CURED!

Positively Holds Rupture. ELASTIC TRUSS. G. V. HOUSE MFG. CO., 744 Broadway, New York City.

HAY FEVER & ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED. U. S. and Canada.

"It may be true what some men say. It maun be true what a' men say."

PUBLIC OPINION endorses Sapolio.

It is a solid cake of scouring soap.

For many years SAPOLIO has stood as the finest and best article of this kind in the world. It knows no equal, and, although it costs a trifle more its durability makes it outlast two cakes of cheap makes. It is therefore the cheapest in the end. Any grocer will supply it at a reasonable price.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

25 CTS.